THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 47. TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 1, 1832. NO. 65.

PUBLISHED BY NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
Near the S. W. Corner of the Diamond.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (every Tuesday and Friday,) at $4 per annum, payable half yearly in advance. ☞It is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at $2 per annum, paid in advance, or $3 if not paid until the end of the year.

REES R. JONES,

TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND SEGAR

MANUFACTURER.

NO. 33 Hand street, Pittsburgh, offers for sale, on the most liberal terms—

Scotch and Rappee Snuff;
Box Tobacco, 2 and 8 lumps to the pound;
Ladies' Twist do 8 and 9 rolls do
Spun Plug do 2, 3, 5, and 6 rolls do
Virginia Twist do 5, 8, and 13 twists do
Cavendish do 1 do do
Spanish and half Spanish Cigars;
Melee and American do

☞All the above articles are warranted to be of the first quality. February 17, 1832.—tf

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Herron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They give their opinion as to the great value of the invention, state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the work as compared with that performed by hand labor.

LEONARD CHESTER.
Acting for the Proprietor
Pittsburgh Hotel, April 19, 1831.

TARIF FOUNDRY,

AND

STEAM ENGINE MANUFACTORY.

Fronting on First and Water streets, immediately below the Monongahela Bridge.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have added to their Steam Engine Manufactory AN AIR FOUNDRY, and are now ready to execute all kinds of Castings, with promptness and in the best manner. Grateful for past favors in the Steam Engine business, they respectfully solicit a continuance of them, and pledge the public that no efforts shall be wanting to give satisfaction.

J. F. & E. GREER.

June 28—1y

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale, the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER
January 22, 1830.—tf

Receiving & Forwarding House,

NEW ORLEANS.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.
October 26, 1830—tf.

FOR RENT,

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, for manufacturing Flour.

ALSO,

THE FOUNDRY now occupied by Messrs. Kingsland, Lightner & Co., situate on the Monongahela river and Suke's run. Possession to be had on the 1st of April next.

Apply at the Office of the Bank of the United States. January 11.—tf

J. C. BUCKLES,

Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.
December 21, 1827—tf.

FOR SALE,

300 REAMS of good Straw Wrapping Paper. GEO. A. COOK.
Sept 20 No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh

DAVY'S CONSOLATIONS.

JUST published, and for sale, by Hogan & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets, CONSOLATIONS IN TRAVEL; or the Last Day's of a Philosopher; by Sir *Humphrey Davy*, Bart. late President of the Royal Society. With a sketch of the Author's Life, and Notes, by Jacob Green, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. Sept. 21.—tf.

50 BOXES EASTERN CUT TACKS, received on consignment, and for sale at manufacturers' prices, by

COCHRAN & IRWIN,
June 17 Nos. 108 and 110 Second street.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf *Executors.*

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.
Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny Town*

BANK OF GEAUGA AT PAINESVILLE.—The Notes of this Institution are received at this office, at 2 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, Number 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
January 17.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.

TO BE LET, The Iron Foundry, situated on Water street near Grant, lately occupied by Sours & Kingsland. On the premises are a Double Stack and Furnace, Core Oven, Crane, &c. in good order. Apply to

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS.
☞N. B.—Immediate possession can be given
February 18—tf

FOR SALE,

A VERY ELIGIBLE PIECE OF GROUND upon Market street, in the city of Pittsburgh, between Second and Third streets, now occupied by H. Ward, containing, in Front, on Market street, thirty-two, and extending back sixty feet.—For terms, inquire of JOHN HORNER.
Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

F. A. BEMIS & CO.

NO. 24 WATER STREET,

BUILD TO ORDER, Steam Engines, Boilers, Governors, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Shearing Machines, Blades, and Machinery, generally. Turning, of every description, done at a short notice

Pittsburgh, January 24—tf

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission
WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.
Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut—incorporated by the State of Connecticut—will make insurance against the dangers of Inland Navigation; on Steam, Keel, and Flat Boats, together with their cargoes, as well as on property in ships, on the high seas. Also, against fire, on every description of Buildings, and on Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained therein.

Their terms will be as favorable as those of any other company in the United States; and all claims upon them will be promptly and liberally adjusted.

WM. W. ELLSWORTH, *President.*
THOS. C. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

☞The subscriber, having been appointed Surveyor for this city and vicinity, will make surveys of any of the above specified risks, and forward them to the General Agency at Cincinnati, where the Policies will be executed.

MOSES ATWOOD,
Corner of Wood and Front streets
Pittsburgh, 14th Oct. 1831.—1y

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,

SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
(From London, and recently of Baltimore,)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, *(the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,)* where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

J. SHIDLE, Manufacturer of Paper Hangings, has removed to St. Clair street, near the Allegheny Bridge. March 9—tf.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of JULIEN DROCOURT, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and persons having claims on the estate, will present them to us for settlement.

THOMAS PLUMER, *Executor.*
HENRIETTA DROCOURT, *Executrix*
July 26, 1831.—tf

COPARTNERSHIP.—David W. Miller, (of the late firm of Miller & Clarke,) William Baird and Thomas Baldwin, of Pittsburgh, have this day associated themselves, for the purpose of transacting a *General Agency and Commission Business*, in this place, under the firm of BAIRD, MILLER & BALDWIN, and have rented one of the large brick warehouses on Water, between Wall and Fifth cross streets, where they are prepared to attend to any consignments, and business in general, which may be entrusted to their care and management. Louisville, Nov 1, 1831.

☞Refer to *Allen & Grant*, Pittsburgh, *C. Macalister, Jr. & Co.*, Cincinnati, *A. G. Jaudon & Co.*, or *Macalester & Yorke*, Philadelphia, *Whitall, Jaudon & Co.*, or *Yorke, Macalester & Co.*, New Orleans. Nov 4—tf

Machine Card Factory.

GEORGE FABER & SONS respectfully inform the public that they have in operation, at their factory, No. 116 Wood street, a number of Sticking Machines, which enable them to supply, with promptitude, to any extent, orders for Cards of every description—Cotton and Woollen Manufacturers, and Carding Machine builders, will be accommodated on reasonable terms, with a very superior quality, equal to any manufactured in the United States.

The Public are most respectfully referred to the following certificates.

Gentlemen—We are in receipt of your letter of 18th inst., and in reply, have to say that all the Cards purchased by us from your concern, has upon trial, proved to be good; we incline to the opinion that they are superior to any we have bought east of the mountains. Very respectfully,

MOORES & WILSON.
Point Cotton Factory, Wheeling, Va.
To Messrs. G. Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh.
Nov. 21, 1831.

We have had in use, for some time, the Machine Cards manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and have no hesitation in pronouncing them equal to any Cards heretofore made use of in our establishment.

JAMES ARTHURS & BROTHERS.

The undersigned have been using, for the last six months, Cards manufactured by G. Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and unhesitatingly say, they are the best they ever worked: they recommend manufacturers to give them a trial for themselves, and believe they will not be disappointed in their quality.

THORNILEY & TOWNSEND.
Fallston, Nov. 22, 1831.

The Card Clothing manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, which we have in use in our establishment, (the Hope Cotton Factory,) has given the greatest satisfaction, and we feel justifiable in recommending them to others.

SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.

The Machine Cards, manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh, some of which are in use in the manufactories at Economy, Beaver county, Pa., have given entire satisfaction, and therefore have no hesitation in recommending them to the patronage of the manufacturers generally. Yours, respectfully.

FREDERICK RAPP.
December 30—tf

TILT HAMMERED SPADES & SHOVELS.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality. Also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.
Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.
March 22, 1831.—tf

CITY AUCTION ROOM,

NO. 41 WOOD STREET,

Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.
Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830—tf.

BAYARDSTOWN STEEL WORKS

PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE public are respectfully informed that these works, under the late firm of S. Broadmeadow & Co., are now continued in operation by S. Broadmeadow, to whom all orders are requested to be directed.

S. Broadmeadow, having had much experience in England, in the manufacturing of this article, has succeeded in making from the American Iron, in Pittsburgh, Steel of equal quality to that imported, to the entire satisfaction of those friends who have favored him with their orders.

Part of the steel made by him has the brand of P. Shoenberger, and subsequently of P. Shoenberger & Son: but as those gentlemen are about to commence the same business, the iron manufacturer's name will in future be discontinued, and the steel manufacturer's name labeled on the bar.

It is considered quite unnecessary, at this date, to say any thing more than to observe that three years' experience has fixed its value, and thirteen of the most respectable scientific mechanics of this city have testified to this, through the medium of the public papers, two years ago. Nov 25

THOMAS L. SHIELDS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW:

OFFICE at the South West corner of Market street and the Diamond—entrance, No. 3 in the Diamond. Dec. 20, 1831.—tf

WILLIAMSON'S EXCHANGE,

PITTSBURGH.

THIS new and extensive Hotel, believed to be one of the best in the United States, is now open for the accommodation of the public.—The advertiser, well known as the conductor of a public house in the cities of Baltimore and Washington, takes this method of informing those who have heretofore patronized him, and travelers generally, that his entire efforts shall be directed to the comfort, ease, and quietude of all who may favor him with their custom. He appeals to his old friends for a "passing word" to strangers who may have occasion to visit Pittsburgh, pledging himself that nothing shall be wanting, on his part, to make their sojourn as agreeable as possible. Charges will be much the same as in the other respectable Hotels. The best servants from the Atlantic cities will be immediately engaged. The proprietor respectfully invites a call. Dec. 24.—tf.

500 DOZEN of Waldron's, Griffin's, Passmore's, Blanchard's, and Stone's Corn, Grass, and German SCYTHES. Also, Scythe Rifles, Darby Creek, Milan, and Real English, *Rag Stones*—for sale by

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK & Co.
March 16—tf.

REMOVAL.

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO. have removed to their New Warehouse, one door west of Market, on Water street—second building below their old stand. March 9.

BENJAMIN DARLINGTON,

NO. 49 MARKET STREET,

HAS just received and is now opening a very general assortment of *Hardware, Cutlery, and Saddlery*—all which is offered low Wholesale or Retail.

LOTS.

Also, a number of valuable Building Lots for sale. For terms, apply as above.
February 7, 1832.—tf.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

GEORGE CAREY,

CORNER *of Baltimore and Charles streets*, Baltimore, has for sale a General Assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS, consisting in part of *Waltham, Appleton, Lowell, Hamilton, Nashua, Exeter, Avery, and Pittsfield Manufactures*, which will be sold on favorable terms, by the Package or Piece.
February 7, 1832.—2w3m

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.

JOHN TOWNE.
Mobile, May 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,

MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

LIQUORS.

3 PIPES Bordeaux Brandy;
2 do Holland Gin;
30 Quarter Casks Sweet Malaga Wine.
Just received and for sale by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
March 9.

D. & J. KING

Are now opening, at No. 92 Market street,

A FRESH assortment of FANCY and STAPLE DRY GOODS; among which are Ingrain and Venitian Carpeting, and Hearth Rugs; *Leghorn Hats and Bonnets; English and Fancy Dunstables; Ladies' and Misses' Gimp Bonnets, and Traveling Baskets.*

Also, a variety of BLUE, BLACK, DRAKE-NECK, ADELAIDE, and other *BROAD CLOTHS. Summer Cloths; Merino* and other *Cassimeres*, suited for the present and approaching season, which they offer to sell, Wholesale or Retail, on the *most reasonable terms.* Pittsburgh, March, 1832.—tf

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

WHOLESALE

Earthen-Ware House,

No. 37, Wood Street, Pittsburgh,

Next door to Messrs. Tassey & Church, and nearly opposite Griffith's Hotel.

THE undersigned have made arrangements for regular importations of

China and Earthen-Ware,

And they expect within a few weeks to receive their spring stock of Ware, which will be of the first quality, newest pattern, and quite as extensive as any wholesale house West of the Mountains.

A very general assortment of Pittsburgh manufactured *GLASS* will be kept on hand.

Orders for Ware, left at this house, shall be packed with care and punctuality.

Prices and terms will be found accommodating.

STANDISH PEPPARD,
JAMES CALLAN.
Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

HOGE & WAINWRIGHT,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

RESPECTFULLY request the attention of Country Merchants, Saddlers, and others, to their Stock of Goods, a greater part of which is of their own importation; and in part, consists of Griffin's, Waldron's, Passmore's, and Wilson's Scythes; Knives and Forks; Pen, Pocket, and Blade Knives; Locks; Latches; Butt Hinges; Screws; Sheep Shears; Cast, Shear, and Blister Steel—a fine assortment of Waiters, &c. &c.

Having made arrangements for the importation of our own Goods in future, and determined to use every exertion to give satisfaction, we feel confident that we shall be enabled to meet the wishes of those who may favor us with their custom.
Pittsburgh, March 23, 1832.—tf

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,
March 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

NEW WHOLESALE DRY GOODS STORE,

NUMBER 84 WOOD STREET,

Corner of Diamond Alley.

JOHN H. BROWN & CO.

ARE now opening a well selected and general assortment of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

Purchased for Cash, in the New York and Philadelphia Markets, which they offer by the piece of package, at a small advance.

Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine their stock.
Pittsburgh, April 3, 1832.—tf

DENTISTRY.

DOCTOR WARE very respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that he has taken an office, No. 36 Patterson's Buildings, Saint Clair street, where he holds himself in readiness, from 9 o'clock, A. M., until 6 P. M., to perform all operations connected with Scientific Surgical Dentistry.

Doct. W. politely solicits a share of public patronage. All work done to the entire satisfaction of the patient, or no charges made. The worst cases of diseased gums cured: loose teeth, in adults made firm, where they have become so from an unhealthy state of the gums.

N. B.—For sale, a superior Dentrifice, warranted to prevent tartar collecting on the teeth, and a preserver of the gums from disease, at No. 12 Fifth street. ☞If required, Ladies will be waited on at their residence.
Pittsburgh, March 2.—3mo.

NOTICE.

THE public will please to take notice that the partnership heretofore existing between William B. Barnett and James S. Barnett, is this day dissolved, not by mutual consent, but by the power that one of the partners holds in his hands.
Pittsburgh, 5th day of March, 1832.

All persons are hereby forbid trusting either of the partners on the responsibility of the other.

JAMES S. BARNETT.
March 9, 1832.

TO LUMBER MERCHANTS.

A PART of the premises of the late James S. Stevenson will be leased for a term of years. The situation for a Lumber Yard is a most advantageous one; the greater part of the ground is immediately adjoining the Allegheny river, with a landing on Wayne street, which gives to the premises the decided advantage over any other yard. For further particulars, inquire of

GEORGE OGDEN,
Corner of Wood and Second streets.
January 24, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq., late of Ross township, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE, } *Ex'rs.*
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }
Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

JUST RECEIVED,

AN Assortment of *Curtain Bands, Knobs, Rings, Fringe, Locks, &c.*, suitable for furnishing Steam Boats—on accommodating terms, by SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK & Co.,
Corner of Wood and Fifth streets.
Pittsburgh, March 15—tf.

COOK'S REGISTER *and Lottery and Exchange Telegraph* is published semi-monthly, at one dollar per annum.

Contents—Bank Note Table of the Rates of Exchange at Pittsburgh; a copious description of the altered and counterfeit Bank Notes that are in circulation in the west; a list of Broken Banks; prices of Gold, Stocks, &c. Subscriptions received at GEORGE A. COOK'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
October 21, 1831.—tf

HARDWARE.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK & Co. are now opening a very extensive assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, and Plated Ware, to which they most respectfully invite the attention of Country Merchants and Saddlers. A large proportion of their goods have been imported direct from Liverpool, (England,) *via* New Orleans, and will be sold on accommodating terms.
March 16—tf.

MERCHANTS, and men of business generally, will find it to their advantage to call at this office, and have their uncurrent paper exchanged. Every description of *Bank Note paper* received at reduced rates. The highest premium is, in all cases, paid for *Foreign and American Gold. Drafts and Notes of hand* collected. ☞GEORGE A. COOK, Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Jan. 27.

NEW DRUG STORE.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have opened a Drug Store, No. 42 Market street, second door below third, where they have just received a large and general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, Perfumery, &c. which they offer for sale, Wholesale and Retail, on the most reasonable terms.

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.

☞For sale, as above, Mons. Chabert, the celebrated French Fire King's Tapuyas Elixir, an instantaneous cure for the tooth ache.
April 13, 1832.—tf

COMMISSION HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in Natchez, Mississippi, with the design of transacting a *GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS*. He will attend, particularly, to the sale of Northern Produce and Manufactures, and to the purchase and shipment of Cotton. Consignments or orders, addressed to him, will meet with prompt attention; and no exertion shall be wanting to promote the interests, and merit the confidence of those who may entrust him with business. He respectfully solicits the patronage of his northern friends.

ALFRED COCHRAN.
Natchez, March 10, 1832.

ALFRED COCHRAN,

Commission Merchant,

NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI.

Refer to

Messrs. COCHRAN & IRWIN, Pittsburgh,
G. W. BARCLAY & Co. Louisville,
STEPHEN DUNCAN, Esq., Natchez.
JOHN LINTON, Esq., New Orleans.
March 27, 1832.—6m.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing, under the firm of Wm. G. Davis & Co., Blairsville, Pa., and Wm. G. Davis & Co., Wheeling, Va., is dissolved by mutual consent.

Any persons having unsettled accounts against either of the above concerns, will please present them for payment to John D. Davis & Co.; and those indebted, are requested to make payments without delay, to either of the subscribers.

JOHN D. DAVIS,
WM. G. DAVIS.
Pittsburgh, 30th March, 1832.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have associated themselves together in business, under the firm of JOHN D. DAVIS & CO., as Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding and Commission Merchants; and respectfully offer their services to their friends and the public. No 38, Water, and 78, Front streets.

JOHN D. DAVIS,
WM. G. DAVIS.
Pittsburgh, March 30, 1832.—tf.

DOCTORS J. P. & E. D. GAZZAM

HAVE associated in the practice of Medicine. ☞Office on the right hand side of the entrance of the Pennsylvania Museum.
April 13, 1832.—6t

The undersigned requests an adjustment of all unsettled accounts. J. P. GAZZAM.

50 HHDS. NEW ORLEANS SUGAR;
63 Barrels do.
75 do No. 2 MACKEREL;
50 do No. 3 do
15 Barrels ROSIN;
10 Tierces RICE.

Just received, per Steamers Chesapeake and Fulton, and for sale on accommodating terms.

ANDERSON & THOMSON,
No. 148 Wood street.
Pittsburgh, April 27, 1832.—3t

CITY BATHS,

Corner of Market and Second streets.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public in general, that the above establishment has been newly fitted up, and is now open for visitors. He also takes this opportunity to express his grateful thanks for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes, by assiduity and attention to business, to merit a continuance of the favors of a liberal public. *J. B. VASHON.*
April 27.—2m.

TOBACCO.

30 HHDS. New Leaf TOBACCO;
150,000 Common CIGARS.
For sale by M. ATWOOD,
April 20. No. 84 Front street.

REMOVAL.

L. & P. PETERSON have removed to No. 45, Front street, next door to C. Gleim's Tavern, and near the Post Office, on Second street. April 20—6w.

Curled Hair Mattrasses,

OF a superior quality, constantly on hand, or made to order, at less than eastern prices, at the Carpet and Furnishing Warehouse, No. 26 Wood street. A. M'FADDEN.

N. B.—7,000 lbs. Curled Hair, (in the rope,) on consignment, and will be sold at eastern prices, with the addition of carriage. A. M'F.
April 20—tf

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 9, for 1832; to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 5th day of May, 1832. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty No. Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$20,000	$20,000
1		6,000	6,000
1		2,500	2,500
1		2,270	2,270
10		1,000	10,000
10		500	5,000
20		250	5,000
40		100	4,000
51		50	2,550
51		40	2,040
51		30	1,530
51		25	1,725
102		20	2,040
1530		10	15,300
11475		5	57,375
34220	tickets.		$136,880

Tickets, $5, Halves, $2 50; Quarters, $1 25.

☞For Tickets and Shares, apply to or address WM. HAMILTON,
No. 17 Exchange Buildings, St. Clair street.
April 24, 1832.

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51		40	1,040
51		30	1,530
51		25	1,275
102		20	2,040
1530		10	15,300
11475		5	57,375
34220	tickets.		$136,880

Tickets $5; Halves $2 50; Quarters $1 25.

Orders from abroad, enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

When five dollars or more is sent for tickets, postage need not be paid.

Packages of wholes and shares prepared, and will be sold by certificate or otherwise.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address
GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Where was sold, a few weeks since, the splendid capital prize of SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS; and where has been sold and paid, Prizes amounting to ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS!!
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A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,

JOHN SIBBET,
At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000 and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.
April 24, 1832.

POETRY.

There's Music in a Mother's Voice.

There's music in a mother's voice,
More sweet than breezes sighing;
There's kindness in a mother's glance,
Too pure for ever dying.

There's love within a mother's breast,
So deep, 'tis still o'erflowing,
And care for those she calls her own,
That's ever, ever growing.

There's anguish in a mother's tear,
When farewell fondly taking,
That so the heart of pity moves,
It scarcely keeps from breaking.

And when a mother kneels to Heaven,
And for her child is praying,
O, who shall half the fervor tell
That burns in all she's saying!

A mother! how her tender arts
Can soothe the breast of sadness,
And through the gloom of life once more,
Bid shine the sun of gladness.

A mother! when, like evening's star
Her course hath ceas'd before us,
From brighter worlds regards us still,
And watches fondly o'er us.

MIDNIGHT.

The highly poetic lines which follow, are from the pen of Mr. John Mackey Wilson, the writer of the Biographical notice of the Ettrick Shepherd.—*New York Atlas.*

The sea is silent, and the winds of God
Stir not its waters; on its voiceless waves
Thick darkness presses as a mighty load,
Weighing their strength to slumber. O'er earth's graves
One lonely star is watching: and the wind,
Benighted on the desert, howls to find
Its traceless path, as would a dying hound.
The thick clouds wearied with their course all day,
Repose, like shrouded ghosts on the black air,
Or, in the darkness, having lost their way,
Await the dawn! 'Tis midnight reigns around—
Midnight, when crime and murder quit their lair—
When maidens dream of music's sweetest sound,
And mothers, weeping, breathe the yearning prayer.

CONGRESSIONAL.

April 19.—In the Senate, yesterday, the Chair communicated to the Senate a message from the President of the United States, enclosing a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to a resolution of the 3d inst. calling for a statement of the amount of imports from and exports to the European ports in the possession of Great Britain, &c. which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Buckner's resolution, offered yesterday, on the subject of the public lands, was laid on the table, at the suggestion of Mr. Clay, a similar resolution having been adopted.

Two or three private bills from the House were reported by the Committee on Claims, without amendment.

Mr. Dallas, with the leave of the Senate, introduced a bill supplementary to the act for the more effectual punishment of certain crimes against the United States, which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. On motion of Mr. White, the Senate then took up the bill to provide for extending the benefits of vaccination among the Indians. The bill was opposed in the form in which it had passed the Committee of the Whole; and the decision by which the bill was read a third time, was reconsidered. The bill was then amended in several of its features, and the amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time—ayes 30, noes 11.

Mr. Forsyth moved to reconsider the vote by which the Senate had refused to concur in the amendment of the Committee of the Whole to the General Appropriation Bill, increasing the appropriation from 100,000 to 250,000 dollars. He then moved to lay his motion on the table to be called up whenever the Appropriation Bill may again be taken up. On motion of Mr. Forsyth, the Senate took up the Bill to exempt vessels coming from Portugal from duties on tonnage. A verbal amendment was made, on suggestion of Mr. Webster, and the bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time. The Senate then adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, the following gentlemen were announced as composing the committee, yesterday ordered to be appointed as a Committee of Privileges, viz: Messrs. Davis, of Mass., Coulter, Huntingdon, Patton, and Beardsley.

Mr. John Quincy Adams presented a memorial of inhabitants of Newburyport and its vicinity, in the state of Massachusetts, praying that the faith of the Nation, as pledged to the Cherokee Nation of Indians, may be preserved inviolate. Mr. Washington reported a bill to change the time of holding the Circuit Courts for the District of Columbia: in Washington county, to the fourth Mondays in March and November; and in Alexandria county to the first Mondays in May and November, the act to take effect from the first day of June next; and Mr. Taylor reported a bill concerning patents for useful inventions (requiring the annual advertisement, in two papers of the District of Columbia, of all patents granted in the preceding year, besides other amendatory provisions.)—These bills were twice read and committed.

The case of the Collector of Wiscasset having again come up, Mr. Plummer addressed the House in continuation of his remarks, until the expiration of the morning hour.

CASE OF SAMUEL HOUSTON.

The hour of 12 having arrived, the Speaker interrupted the debate of the Wiscasset case, to proceed to the trial of Samuel Houston, which, by the order of the House was set for 12 o'clock this day.

[Being debarred access to the record made at the Clerk's table, we are obliged to rely on memory or scanty notes, for the substantial accuracy of our statement.]

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, the privilege of counsel was allowed the accused.

The crowd in the gallery, of ladies as well as gentlemen, being excessive, and a great many ladies being in the lobbies, it was, on motion of Mr. Thomas, of Louisiana, ordered that ladies be admitted to occupy the privileged seats in the Hall of the House.

Mr. Patton, of Virginia, moved a resolution forbidding the reporters admitted on the floor, or editors of newspapers, or other persons, from making any publication of the testimony, &c. of the case, pending the trial.

On this motion a wide debate ensued, which having continued an hour, to put an end to its further extending, Mr. Patton withdrew his motion.

The accused was then brought in, attended by his counsel, (Francis S. Key, Esq.) and placed at the bar of the House.

The Speaker announced to him the charge on which he was brought before the House, demanded of him if he was ready to proceed to trial, or if he had any previous request to make of the House.

The accused replied that he was ready to proceed to trial, but submitted a paper, through his counsel which was read, protesting against the authority of the House to proceed against him in the matter alleged; but avowed himself at the same time prepared to submit to any course the House might think proper to adopt; and concluding with a request for permission to make a motion preliminary in its nature, if the House should determine to proceed.

After a good deal of conversation, it was resolved to receive the motion which the accused desired to make.

Mr. Key then, after some prefatory remarks, moved that a particular member of the House (not named) who had expressed in debate an opinion unfavorable to the accused, should be excluded from sitting as a member on the trial.

On motion the accused was then ordered to withdraw from the bar, and was with his counsel conducted out of the House.

A debate followed on this motion, and continued some time, when it was stated by Mr. Archer that he had received a request from the counsel of the accused to be permitted to withdraw the motion.—Leave was given. The accused and counsel were again admitted, when the motion was formally withdrawn.

The Speaker ordered that the letter of Mr. Stanberry containing the charge be read; and then propounded the first interrogatory in the order of proceedings as follows:

Do you admit or deny that you assaulted and beat the said Stanberry, as he has represented in the letter, which has been read, a copy of which has been delivered to you by the order of the House?

To which, General Houston responded as follows:

The accused denies that "he assualted and beat the said Stanberry as he has represented in the letter which has been read."

He admits that he felt great indignation on reading in the National Intelligencer, remarks there stated to have been made on the floor of the House of Representatives by the said Stanberry, imputing to the accused by name, a gross offence of which he knew himself to be innocent, and the dissemination of which throughout the country, by such publication, was evidently calculated to affect his honor and character. Under these circumstances, the accused was induced to inquire of said Stanberry, in a respectful note, whether the report of what he had said was truly set forth in said paper? To which inquiry thus made, said Stanberry refused to give any answer, in a manner still further to injure the accused. The accused admits that he was greatly excited by these provocations, and that under the influence of feelings thus excited, he did, on accidentally meeting the said Stanberry, assault and beat him, the accused being unarmed with any other weapon than a common walking cane, and believing the said Stanberry to be, as he in fact was, armed with pistols—that the meeting took place several hours after the adjournment of congress, about 8 o'clock in the evening, on the Pennsylvania Avenue, and nearly half a mile from the Capitol; and on the opposite side of the Avenue from where Mr. Stanberry's boarding-house is situated; and that at the time of this occurrence, he was neither seeking for, nor expecting to see the said Stanberry.

The accused denies that he intended to commit, or that he believed he was committing, any contempt towards the house of representatives, or any breach of its privilege, or the privilege of any of its members. He denies that the act complained of constitutes any such contempt or breach of privilege, and is prepared to justify his conduct, so far at least as the rights and privileges of this house and its members are concerned, by proof.

The Speaker then propounded the second interrogatory as follows:

"Do you admit or deny that the same assault and beating were done for and on account of words spoken by said Stanberry, in the House of Representatives in debate?"

To which Gen. Houston made the following reply:

I consider the answer already rendered to the first interrogatory, as embracing an answer to the second.

The House then, on motion, postponed further proceedings in this case until to-morrow at twelve o'clock, and the accused was conducted from the bar.

On motion of Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, he was excused, on the score of ill health, from serving on the Committee appointed to conduct the investigation.

On motion of Mr. Doddridge, the District business, set for to-day, but superseded by the above proceedings, was made the special order for to-morrow week.

Mr. Conner, of N. C. submitted a resolution to discharge Mr. Houston from the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms on giving bail for his daily attendance on the House until the termination of his trial. This motion gave rise to a debate which continued till past 3 o'clock, when Mr. C. withdrew his motion and the House adjourned.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

April 20.—In Senate, yesterday, Mr. Ellis presented some petitions which were referred. A message was received from the President of the United States enclosing copies of the several Indian treaties which had been negotiated within the last three years. Mr. King from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to allow the payment to the State of Louisiana of 5 per cent. from the sales of public lands, without amendment.—Mr. King also reported a bill from the House without amendment, and, on his motion, the committee were discharged from the further consideration of some private petitions. Mr. Poindexter presented a petition, and laid on the table a resolution calling for information relative to the public lands.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the General Appropriation Bill. On the question of concurring with the Committee of the Whole on the amendment to strike out the appropriation for an outfit to France, a discussion arose, in the midst of which a message was received from the House of Representatives, communicating an order of that House, requesting that the Senate would grant leave to Felix Grundy, Thomas Ewing, Alexander Buckner, and John Tipton, members of the Senate, to attend the House, for the purpose of giving evidence on the trial of Samuel Houston. Leave was granted, the members designated, left the Senate, and the Senate forthwith adjourned.

In the House of Representatives.—Mr. Washington submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Library inquire into the expediency of furnishing to each member a copy of the National Calendar, published by Peter Force. On the question being put the yeas were 36, Nays 39; whereupon the speaker declared that there was not a quorum in the House. Mr. Storrs moved a call of the House; on this question the yeas and nays were ordered on motion of Mr. Barbour, and were yeas 62, nays 51. So the call was ordered and proceeded for a short time, when a quorum appearing, on motion of Mr. Evans farther proceedings on the call were suspended. Mr. Washington then advocated the adoption of his motion on the grounds of the great utility of the work mentioned in his resolution. Mr. McCoy of Va. opposed the adoption of the resolution.—Mr. Drayton conceded that the work in question contained valuable matter, but observed that doubtless the book stores of this city, contained many volumes equally useful. He saw no reason for singling out for purchase the work proposed. A work is now published furnishing all the information of the nature of that contained in the National Calendar with which it was necessary for members of the House to be acquainted. He therefore would move to lay the resolution on the table. Which motion was agreed to—Yeas 57, nays 52.

CASE OF GEN. HOUSTON.

The hour having arrived for taking up the complaint against Samuel Houston, late of Tennessee, for an assault and battery committed upon Mr. Stanberry, a member of this House, for words spoken in debate—

Mr. Conner, of North Carolina, renewed the motion which he yesterday made to discharge the accused from custody upon his giving bail to attend the House from day to day.

Mr. Mitchell, of South Carolina, moved to amend the resolution, so as absolutely to release the accused from custody, and supported the motion on the ground of right and precedent from the history of other countries.

To this course of argument, Mr. Dickson, of New York replied at some length by argument and historical references which appeared to him directly to contradict the position taken by Mr. Mitchell.

He was followed by Mr. Speight, of North Carolina, who requested Mr. Mitchell to withdraw his motion, on the ground that the accused himself was desirous that no impediment should be interposed to the progress of the trial.

Mr. Mitchell thereupon withdrew his motion, and on the motion of Mr. Speight, the resolution moved by Mr. Conner was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Houston was then brought to the Bar, attended by his counsel, Francis S. Key, Esq. and to the question of the chair, whether he was ready to proceed with his trial, answered in the affirmative.

Mr. Coulter, in behalf of the Committee appointed to conduct the investigation, said, it would be proper that the Hon. Mr. Stanberry, a Member of this House, should be called upon to testify in the matter before the House.

The usual witness-oath was then administered by the Speaker to Mr. Stanberry.

Mr. Coulter then said to the witness, You will now proceed to state to the House the facts and circumstances connected with the assault and battery, alleged to have been committed on you by the Respondent for words, as alleged, spoken in your place in this House.

Mr. Stanberry then delivered a particular account of the occurrence briefly detailed in his Letter to the House. The testimony was taken down, at the request of the House, by Mr. Gales, but it is not in our power to obtain, at present, a copy of it for publication. It was clear and direct as to the facts already averred in Mr. Stanberry's letter; and it was disclosed, in addition, that on the 4th inst. (the assault was on the 13th) Mr. Houston addressed a letter to Mr. Stanberry, demanding an explanation whether, in the speech made in the House of Representatives, he (Mr. S.) meant to impute fraud to Mr. H.—to which Mr. S. returned for answer that he did not recognise the right of the respondent to question him in that matter.

After Mr. S's examination by the Committee of the House, some questions were propounded to him by the Counsel for the respondent, one of which being objected to, but the House determining that it should be put, brought the House into a difficulty, resulting in divers motions to get rid of it, which lasted to a late hour.

The question thus propounded by the respondent's Counsel was in the following form, being put immediately after the reading by the Clerk, in the way of evidence, of that part of Mr. Stanberry's speech in which the respondent's name was mentioned: "These remarks, thus published, impute fraud to the accused: Had you then, or have you now, any evidence of the correctness of such imputation?"

To this question Mr. Stanberry answered, in substance, that it was no part of his intention to impute any fraud to Governor Houston: his name had been introduced in his speech only to identify the transactions to which he had reference. The charge was intended against the late Secretary of War and against the President of the U. S., if he, as represented, had knowledge of the intended fraud, and did not disapprove of it. Respecting the proof of fraud in the case—

Mr. Stanberry having proceeded thus far, was stopped by an objection to the relevancy of any testimony which, after what he had testified already, he might go on to give.

A great number of gentlemen spoke, and many motions were made, withdrawn, and modified.—The pending question, when the House determined to adjourn, was upon giving leave to the counsel for the respondent to withdraw the question, with the avowed intention to move another, which he thought would avoid the perplexity in which this discussion had involved the House.

Further proceedings were postponed till to-morrow, 12 o'clock, M. and

At 5 o'clock, the House adjourned, after a session of six hours.—*Nat. Int.*

GEORGIA.

The following extract from a letter from a gentleman in Gwinnett county, to another in Milledgeville, confirms the statement recently copied from the National Intelligencer. How long are the really free people of these United States to be thus branded, and the highest legal tribunal of the nation thus mocked at and contemned.—*N. York Spectator.*

"Our Superior Court has just closed its session, which has been rendered somewhat interesting by another decision growing out of the celebrated Missionary case. The mandate of the Supreme Court ordering this Court to reverse its decision in this case, was presented by the Counsel for the Cherokees. The question came up on application to have this mandate entered on the minutes of the Court; and on application for a Writ of Habeas Corpus, to bring up the bodies of Worcester and Butler, preparatory to a reversal of the decision, and their discharge. The counsel for the State participated but little in the argument—believing that it was not a debateable question, whether any of the authorities of Georgia would obey the mandate.

"After the close of the argument, Judge Dougherty in his decision, promptly and fearlessly met the question, by refusing to render any obedience to such authority—and to admit the proceedings, or any part of them, to soil the Records of the Court. He did not even think proper to reduce his decision to writing—thereby leaving no written evidence that the mandate had ever been presented. This is as it should be, and if, whenever any attempt of the kind is made, to invade our privileges as a State, all the authorities of Georgia will as promptly, and as fearlessly repel it, as did Judge Dougherty on the occasion, we have nothing to fear. The crisis we know is an important one, and portends much evil to this Government. If Georgia now continues to act throughout, with that dignified and unyielding determination to maintain at all hazards, all her rights, which has hitherto characterized her movements—I repeat it, we have nothing to fear. If these rights are wrested from her at the bayonet's point, (and otherwise it cannot be done) be the consequences at the door of those who make the attempt. Ours will be the proud consolation of knowing that we have done our duty to ourselves and to the Union.

"We shall go on Monday week, for the purpose of holding Cherokee Court, to that country. Whether the authorities of the "*Foreign Independent Cherokee Government*" will permit us to hold Court within her "*Chartered Constitutional limits*" unmolested, I do not know. All the cases in which the defendants reside in that country, have been transferred there—and we shall make the effort."

Agreeably to the intimation contained in the last ironical paragraph, the Georgia Court, in contempt of the laws and treaties, and legal decisions of the United States, has now actually proceeded into the Cherokee country, and was there holding a court at the last advices. We copy the following account of the opening of this court, from the Cherokee Phœnix of March 31st:—

"After opening the Court, Judge Underwood, legal counsel for this nation, addressed the Court in a speech of considerable length. He contended that the law of Georgia, passed at the late session of the legislature, forming a new county in the nation, called "*Cherokee*," was unconstitutional; he quoted several articles of the treaties between the General Government and the Cherokee nation, and also produced the acts of the Legislature to show, that that State had always acknowledged the Cherokees as out of her jurisdiction up to, but a few years back—and finally spoke of the recent decision of the highest Judiciary tribunal of the United States.—It was an able speech, bringing forth plain and conclusive arguments; and they were *unanswerable*, as was proven, by the opinion on reply of Judge Dougherty. He commenced by saying that he was not placed on that Judiciary bench, to nullify the laws of Georgia—he was not prepared so to do—said he did not come there to *make* laws but to *execute* them. In speaking of the Supreme Court, he said, that he entertained a high respect for the members of the Court; but after proceeding a little farther I thought he did not speak in very respectable terms towards the Court—said something of interference: the members of the Supreme Court he said, were no more than men, fallible beings, possessing ambition and love of power; one thing, he said he *knew*, that the Supreme Court had never decided against the United States nor against its own power. He said, the State of Alabama had extended her laws over the Cherokee and Creek Indians, within her limits, but no complaint is made—no one interferes—but no sooner had Georgia undertaken to govern over all her acknowledged bounds, than the question is brought before the Supreme Court—and they decide against Georgia—it is against Georgia alone all the hostility is directed—in order to deprive her of her just and acknowledged rights. The General Government, he said, had violated her contract with the State of Georgia, instead of removing the Indians out of the limits, as she was bound to do, she had, by her policy, settled them more permanently on the Georgia lands."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

DEFERRED ARTICLES IN THE FORMER ARRIVAL.

Disturbances in the South of France.—Accounts from Toulon of the 11th ult., mention an attempt to fire the arsenal, said to be the third of the kind. It is ascribed to conspirators against the Government, who are retained in its pay. There were disturbances in Grenoble on the 12th, 13th, and 14th, occasioned by a masque ball procession, in which the King and the University were burlesqued. The Prefect and Colonel commanding the Department, were made prisoners in their own houses by the mob, and the latter was compelled to order his regiment to leave the town; for which he was afterwards dismissed. The Carnival likewise gave occasion to disturbances in other quarters, which were suffered to be fomented by the faction of the Carlists.

From the Messager des Chambers.

The passions excited by the Dutch Government among its subjects against the Belgians and the French have just occasioned a most unfortunate event, and one which may have serious consequences. We allude to an act of public violence committed at Rotterdam against the Consul of France, who was torn from his carriage and threatened with being flung into the water.

The following account of the fact is given in the *Independent* of Brussels.

'M. Laurence, Consul of his Majesty the King of the French, at Rotterdam, escaped a few days ago, becoming the victim of popular hatred. M. Laurence, accompanied by his wife, was passing one of the streets of the city in his carriage, when upon reaching a bridge near the harbor, his carriage was stopped by several individuals, two of whom, well dressed and speaking the French, uttered a thousand imprecations against France and its government, and threatened to throw the Consul into the water. Upon the inquiry of M. Laurence, whether they knew to whom they were speaking, they replied: 'Yes, we know you perfectly. You are the Envoy of Republicans, of Jacobins, of Paris. We have no wish for you.—To the water! To the water! The Envoy of the King of Jacobins!'

'They then seized M. Laurence, dragged him from his carriage, and were about to throw him into the water, but for the cries of his wife, which attracted other more humane inhabitants, who put the assailants to flight."

M. Laurence, on reaching his house, hastened to address a detailed report of this occurrence to the French Ambassador at the Hague. The Dutch Government did all in its power to hush up the affair and keep it secret.

From the National Gazette, April 24.

From London papers to the 27th March, received at New York.

ENGLAND.

The packet ship Hibernia has brought to New York, London papers as late as the 27th ult. The success of the Reform Bill in the British House of Commons, and the diffusion of the Cholera, are the principal articles of intelligence. According to the latest advices from the Hague, the Dutch and Belgic question was not settled.

The Cholera is extending in London. It has also made its appearance in Belfast and Dublin.—New cases in London on the 18th, 73; deaths 45; 19th, new cases 86; deaths 38; 20th and 21st, new cases 120; deaths 73; 22d, new cases 63; deaths 36; 23d, new cases 47; deaths 33; 24th and 25th, new cases 105; deaths 62. The date of the reports is one day in advance of the dates of the cases.

Total cases in London from the commencement of the disease 1,365; deaths 742; or more than half. In other parts of the kingdom where the disease still exists, total cases, 1803; deaths 696. Where the disease has ceased, total cases, 5088; deaths, 1517. Grand total, cases 6891; deaths 2213.

A mercantile letter from a very respectable house in London, dated the middle of March, says 'as yet the Cholera has been fatal to no one except the lower classes."

Reform Bill.—On the 22d March a motion was made in the House of Commons to resume the debate on the third reading of the Reform Bill, which commenced on the evening of the 19th.—It was opposed by Mr. Cresset Pelham, who declared his belief that it would have a fatal effect on the constitution of the country, and alter the government from a monarchy to a republic. On the same side, Mr. Charles Stewart, Sir George Rose, Sir Edward Sugden, Lord Porchester, Mr. Croker, and Sir R. Peel, spoke at length against the measure. It was supported by Mr. E. J. Stanley, Messrs. Rigby, Watson, O'Connor, Adeane, R. Grant, and Sir John Hobhouse. On the division the vote stood,

For the third reading,	355
For Lord Mahon's amendment, tha the bill be read that day six months,	239
Majority in favor of third reading,	116

Lord Althorpe then gave notice that previous to the passing the bill, it would be necessary for him to submit some amendments. On the 23d, after a division on an amendment preposed by Col. Sibthorpe, which was treated with great levity by the House, Lord John Russell moved the final passage of the bill. On taking the question it was carried by acclamation, and Lords John Russell and Althrope were ordered to carry the bill to the Lords, and request their concurrence therein.

In his last speech in favor of the Reform Bill, on the evening of the 22d, shortly before the question was taken in the Commons, Mr. Stanley, Secretary for Ireland, made the following remarks:

"The responsibility of advising the Sovereign to create Peers was great, as had been truly observed by the members for Boroughbridge and St. Mawes; but when the two Houses of Parliament were at hopeless variance, it was undoubtedly in the power of the Crown thus to decide the difference. The Right Honorable Gentleman then referred to the impeachment of Lord Oxford, contending that the charge of making Peers was a very minor accusation, which Lord Oxford had met by asserting the right of the Sovereign so to exercise his prerogative *ex mero motu*. He met his trial—two years the charge was hanging over his head, and at last it fell to the ground unprosecuted. Whatever Ministers might in this case advise, this he (Mr. Stanley) would say, that they would not shrink from the responsibility. (Cheers.) Impeachment might be a word to frighten children; but it would not alarm those who knew the stake they were playing for, and who disregarded mere *brutum fulmen* for the sake of discharging their conscientious duty." (Cheers.)

London, March 27.—The reception of the Reform Bill by the Peers, last light, was not very different from what many people had expected. A declaration was made by Lord Harrowby, that there were new provisions in the present bill, which he considered improvements upon the last; that, however, much of it was of such "democratical tendency," and, if enacted into a law, would prove, in his opinion, so dangerous to our institutions, that he did not conceive the possibility of his ever being able to support it. Lord Harrowby added, which must have cost him a painful struggle, and the confession is, therefore, honorable to his Lordship's candor, viz. that after all the time allowed to the people of the United Kingdom for a sober consideration of the subject, owing to the rejection of the former Bill, he, Lord Harrowby, felt himself bound to acknowledge that the public eagerness to see the principles of the measure brought into active operation, had in no degree subsided, and that a material change in our representative system was altogether unavoidable. His Lordship announced his full intention to vote for a second reading. Lord Wharncliffe spoke pretty much in the same sense. He admitted, that in their rejection of the Reform Bill on the second reading, the House of Lords had not been supported by any party in the country—that he therefore would not attempt to repeat the same experiment, but would vote for the Bill going into committee. It was, however, sufficiently obvious, from the tone of both these noble Lords, that the most uncompromising resistance will be made by them to those provisions of the Bill to which the country generally has attached the highest value and importance; and that if, in any ministerial quarter, a credulous hope of a majority for reform *in the Lords' Committee* should be founded on what fell from either of the above noblemen, respecting their desire to mollify the national irritation upon the second reading, such a delusion can lead to no other than the most disastrous consequences.

Mr. Van Buren attended the King's levee on Thursday, 22d, and took his leave "previous to his departure for the Continent!"

It may alleviate the anxiety which it has been said the President feels, lest the rejection by the Senate of Mr. Van Buren should lead to war with England, to know, that that distinguished functionary dined with the King at Windsor, on the 24th, (after he had taken leave;) and that Mr. Vaughan, with whom the Globe said Mr. Van Buren was so intimate, was also of the party.

From the London Morning Herald of the 26th.

Mr. Van Buren.—We understand that the departure of Mr. Van Buren, the North American Minister, is fixed for Saturday next, when he will proceed to Portsmouth for the purpose of embarking for the United States, having been recalled by his Government. Mr. Van Buren had just taken possession of a mansion in Stratford Place, and fitted it up for the embassy, when information reached him that the Legislative Assembly of the United States had refused to ratify his appointment in the room of Mr. M'Lane, by a majority of only one vote; and he accordingly proceeded to make final arrangements for quitting this country. His excellency had an audience of his Majesty on Thursday, to take leave.

From the London Courier of March 24.

PORTUGAL.

We learn from a private source, on which we have reason to rely, that, notwithstanding the assurances of the Spanish Ministry to the contrary, it is intended, in the event of the invasion of Portugal by the forces under the command of Don Pedro, that the Spanish troops, now on the frontier as an army of observation, shall enter Portugal for the purpose of aiding Miguel in his endeavors to retain an usurped crown. Shortly after the reply of the Spanish Cabinet to the remonstrances of Lord Palmerston, a meeting of the Apostolic Junta was held, at which it was resolved, with the direct concurrence of the King, that as the restoration of the constitutional system in Spain must inevitably follow the success of Don Pedro in Portugal, it was essential for the protection of the throne and the clergy that assistance should be given to Don Miguel. This having been unanimously agreed to, it was suggested that private orders should be given to the generals commanding the army of observation, to enter Portugal on the summons of the Usurper, with an intimation that, altho' it might become necessary on the part of the Ministry to disavow the act, the Junta and the King would take especial care to reward the officers who should, by their obedience to the orders of the Junta, evince their regard for the Altar and the Throne.

It will be asked, perhaps, how a proceeding intended to be kept secret should be known to us. We can only reply, that the authority upon which we make it public, is too respectable to admit of doubt.

FRANCE.

Advices from Paris of the 24th and 25th, state that quiet had been entirely restored at Grenoble. The Government has published an energetic address to the troops, thanking them for their prompt movements in suppressing the excitement, and the patience with which they bore the attack of the mob.

Chamber of Peers, March 22.

The bill relative to the exclusion of the families of Charles X. and Napoleon, as re-amended by the Chamber of Deputies, was adopted, without discussion, by a majority of 80 against 30.

A Berlin paper states that our fellow citizen, Dr. Howe, when arrested in that capital, had a letter of credit for 100,000 francs, upon Dantzic and Elbing, for the benefit of the Polish fugitives in that neighborhood.

Paris, March 22.—We learn from Marseilles, by the steam boat Henry IV., which left Naples on the 10th, that on the 9th a quarrel took place between a regiment of the Royal Guard and the soldiers of a Sicilian regiment. The killed on both sides amounted to 18. The affair appears to have been unconnected with politics.

Berlin, March 14.—We hear that a definite declaration has been received by the Russian Court respecting the new organization to be given to the kingdom of Poland. The country, as has already been stated, will be divided into three provinces, each of which will be represented by separate states. The administration will be divided into three ministerial departments, of which only that of Justice will be filled by a Pole.

The project for the new law on the press to be passed by the Diet of the Confederation has been drawn up here. It fills 20 sheets in manuscript, but the contents have not transpired.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

We have the satisfaction of stating, that through the firmness and energy of our Cabinet, and of Prince Talleyrand, the Belgian question is likely to be brought to a satisfactory conclusion. The Prussian Ambassador, Baron Bulow, has received from his Court instructions which will enable him to exchange ratifications by the 31st inst.; and it appears by the following letter, which we have received from an authentic source, that the Emperor of Austria ratified on the 14th instant. The Emperor of Russia's ratification was intrusted to Count Orloff, to be given in or withheld according to the discretion of that Nobleman, and the result of certain propositions to the King of the Netherlands. According to the latest accounts from the Hague, the King had consented to accept the Treaty, subject to certain modifications. This was communicated to Lord Palmerston, who is reported to have replied, as we supposed he would, that the Treaty having been solemnly ratified by Great Britain and France, those Powers could not, in honor to themselves, and in justice to Belgium, consent to any modifications, however desirous they might be to see a cordial understanding on all points between Holland and Belgium. Here the matter rested for some days; but we are now informed that the King of the Netherlands, in the full expectation of an accommodation with the Belgians, through the mediation of the great Powers, has evinced a disposition to accept the treaty in its present state, and that Count Orloff will be here to exchange the ratifications by the 31st inst. This information may not be correct in its details, but it is so in substance. The fact stated in our letter from Frankfort, we give as positive and authentic.

"*Frankfort, March* 21.—We have received certain accounts from Vienna on the acceptance of the treaty of the Conference by Austria. The Emperor gave his signature on the 14th inst. A strong desire to preserve the peace of Europe, founded on the urgent and manly representations of Prince Esterhazy, backed by the influence and advice of Prince Metternich, produced this result. Couriers were to leave Vienna on the 15th and 16th for Paris and London, with the official announcement of the decision of the Emperor. We understand that the change of ratifications will be general by the Five Powers, without the slightest modification."

London, March 27.—We have received Dutch papers to the 25th instant, but find in them no news of interest. Nothing is said of Count Orloff, or the intention of the King to sign the treaty of separation.—*London Courier, March* 26.

M. Humboldt, in his Personal Narrative, states that "in Egypt, in the thirteenth century, the habit of eating human flesh, pervaded all classes of society. Extraordinary snares were spread for physicians in particular. They were called to attended persons who pretended to be sick, but who were only hungry, and it was not in order to be consulted, but devoured."

PITTSBURGH BANK-NOTE EXCHANGE.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange Office, No. 33 Market Street.

Pennsylvania.		*District Columbia.* gen.	3
U. S. Bank & bran.	par	*Michigan,* $5 & upw.	2
Philadelphia Banks	do	*New York.*	
Bank of Pittsburgh	do	City Banks	1
Easton	do	Troy and Albany	2
Germantown	do	Mohawk Bk. Schen.	do
Erie	1	Newburgh	do
Montgomery county	par	Orange county	do
West Chester	do	Catskill	do
Farmers' Bk. Lanc.	do	Auburn	do
Harrisburgh	do	Geneva	do
Bucks county	do.	Centr. Bk. Cher. Val.	do
Lancaster Bank	½	Chenango	do
Northampton	½	Utica Bk. & branches	do
York Bank	½	Ontario Bk. at Utica	do
Chambersburgh	1	do. at Canandaigua	do
Greensburgh	33½	Rochester	do
Brownsville	½	Niagara Bank	no sale
Gettysburgh	½	*Georgia.*	
Susquehanna Br. Co.	½	St. Bks. gen. $5 & up	4½
Farmers' Bk. Read'g	½	*Maryland.*	
Pottsville Bank,	unc.	Baltimore City Bks.	par
Ohio.		George's county	½
Bank of Steubenville,	25	Annap. & br. Easton	d½
F. & M. B'k. of do.	½	Fredk.co.Hav.deGra.	do
Mount Pleasant	½	Westminster	do
Western Reserve	½	Hagerstown	do
St. Clairsville	½	Williamsport	do
Bank of Chillicothe	½	*New Jersey.*	
Lancaster	½	St. Bk. at N. Brunsw.	1
Marietta	½	Trenton Bank	do
Columbus	½	New Brunswick	do
Canton	2	Mount Holly	do
Portsmouth, $5 and upwards,	3	Camden	do
Indiana.		Cumberland	do
F. & M. Bk. Madison	12½	Newark Insurance	do
Br. at Lawrenceb.	50	State Bank at Morris	do
North Carolina.		do. at Elizabeth'n	do
State bk. & branches $5 and upwards,	5	Sussex	do
South Carolina.		Paterson bank	unc
Charleston, $5 & up.	3	*Connecticut.*	
Delaware.		New Haven Bk. do.	2
Bank of Delaware	½	Bridgeport	do
Commercial Bk. Del.	½	Middletown bank	do
Farmers' Bk. of Del.	½	Phœnix Bk. Hartford	do
Branch at Newcastle	½	*Virginia.*	
do. at Wilm'gton	½	Richm'd & br. $5 & up.	1
do. at George'n	½	Valley B'k & bran.	do
Wilmington & Bran.	2	N. W. B'k Wheeling	½
Massachusetts.		*Rhode Island.*	
Boston Bks. $5 & up.	2	Providence Banks	2
Springfield	2	Wash'gton B'k West.	do
Hamsh. Bk. N. Hampt.	2	Phœnix B'k at do.	do
Salem	2	N. E. Commer. Bank	do
Worcester	2	Oth. R. I. notes, gen.	do
Other Massach. notes	2	*Vermont.*	
		Burlington	3
		New Hampshire, gen.	3

CONSUMPTION CURED

THE INDIAN SPECIFIC;

THE PREVENTION AND CURE *of Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Consumptions, Spitting Blood, and diseases of the Breast and Lungs, &c. prepared by Dr. CLARKSON FREEMAN, of the city of Lancaster.*

Bill of Direction, accompanying each bottle of the Specific, pointing out in a conspicuous manner, all the symptoms in the different stages of these distressing diseases. Also, particular directions respecting diet and regimen, and how patients are to conduct through every stage until health is restored—for vain and useless would be the prescriptions of the ablest physicians, accompanied with the most powerful and useful medicines, if the directions are not faithfully adhered to.

The public are informed that the depositions of 287 persons have been taken before proper authorities, in the city of Lancaster, all completely cured in the most desperate cases of consumption, some of which are detailed in the bills accompaying each bottle.

A fresh supply of the above Specific has been received, and is for sale by B. A. Fahnestock, corner of Sixth and Wood streets; Henry P. Schwartz & Co., No. 42 Market street, 2d door below 3d street; and, Charles Avery & Co., corner of 2nd and Wood streets. April 24, 1832.—wly

BYAM'S CHEMICAL EMBROCATION;
OR, LIQUID OPPODELDOC.

THIS article is considered by the first Physicians in the United States to rank higher than any other composition in existence, for the following complaints, viz: Bruises, Sprains, Gout, Rheumatism, Cramp, Numbness, Weakness or Stiffness of the Neck or Joints, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Stings of Insects, Vegetable Poisons, &c. &c. It is applied both to man and beast.

BYAM'S CELEBRATED GENUINE PHYSICAL DROPS,

Preventive against Fevers, composed of roots and herbs—recommended by the first families in the city of Philadelphia.

This medicine is almost a sovereign remedy against the Fever and Ague: if taken in season, it will discharge bile from the stomach, cure coughs and colds and weakness of the breast: it will purify the blood, create an appetite, and cure the most inveterate headache. For worms in children, it is a most efficacious medicine. It is much recommended in cases of the measles, &c; and it is acknowledged that many lives have been preserved by the use of this medicine, in cases of the yellow fever. Observe that none are genuine without the stamp on the cork of the only proprietor, E. BYAM, *genuine*, and each label signed with his own hand writing, E. Byam. Price per bottle 25 cents.

☞This certifies that myself, wife, and one of my children, were afflicted with the fever and ague for several weeks, and applied the usual remedies, but to no effect. Having heard of Byam's Physical Drops, I had the curiosity to give it a trial; and by the use of two bottles, we were all cured in one week's time JACOB PETERSON.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1831.

☞Considering it a duty I owe to mankind, I hereby declare that, having been afflicted with dyspepsia through the heat of the summer months in 1830, and not being able to attend to business for much of the time, I tried many resources and much medicine to no relief; and hearing of Byam's Drops, I immediately tried a bottle, which relieved me so much that I purchased a second; and by the use of two bottles I was able to attend to my business, and have remained in good health ever since. SAMUEL M. BROOKS.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1831.

☞For Sale, Wholesale and Retail, by THOMPSON & MIL

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 1, 1832.

☞The river is seven feet above low water mark, and rising.

☞Mr. Havens is not the author of the communication signed "S," in our paper of the 20th ultimo.

ANOTHER STEAM BOAT BURNT.—On Friday evening last, at about 7 o'clock, the Steam Boat Dolphin, formerly the Tri-Color. on her passage up, took fire at Captina Creek, about 20 miles below Wheeling, and before 9 she was entirely consumed. Fortunately there were no passengers on board, so no lives were lost. Part of her cargo, consisting of fish, will, we are told, probably be saved, but the residue, consisting in part of 80 hhds. sugar and 150 bbls. tar, was consumed with the boat.—There was a full insurance upon her.

We will shortly find leisure and room to make some remarks in relation to our course in the Presidential contest. We mean not to be the silent friend of Mr. Wirt. We will endeavor to show, most conclusively, that our conduct is both "manly" and patriotic; and we will also show, that every disinterested Pennsylvanian, who is convinced that much injury may result to the country from the re-election of Andrew Jackson, is bound to sacrifice his private predilections for the purpose of averting that injury. Mr. Wirt, as a polished scholar and a sound constitutional lawyer, is perhaps inferior to few or none in the country; his integrity is above even suspicion, and the purity of his moral character is such as any candidate for popular favor might be proud to possess. It is true that he has not had so much experience in our foreign relations and domestic politics as Mr. Clay. Suppose even that Mr. Clay in this repect possesses superior qualifications to every other man in the country, that is no reason why he should be blindly supported "without reference to his prospects." We believe it was Solon who, being asked if he had given to the Athenians the best possible laws, replied "No, but I have given them the best they would bear." So when one alternative before us is serious, impending injury, let us not wilfully persevere in our endeavor to obtain an advantage which in Pennsylvania has become hopeless, but be content with getting rid of a serious injury, even if we should not at the same time obtain the full gratification of our wishes.

MR. WEBSTER'S REPORT ON THE APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES.—When we first received information that this distinguished Senator had proposed to the consideration of the Senate a new plan of apportionment, we greatly regretted it. We had long been aware that the old plan was subject to serious objections, and that those objections would become more formidable as our population increased, and as the ratio was enlarged; but, we believed that these objections were insurmountable. We believed that among twenty-four states, whose several populations varied from seventy-five thousand to almost two millions, no plan or ratio could be devised which would not operate hardly upon some of the states. We perceived that the bill, as it had passed through the lower house, operated very harshly upon several of the New England and other States, and we supposed that Mr. Webster had directed the whole power of his powerful mind to the effort to discover some plan by which a portion of the hardship should be cast from New England upon some of the other states, and we therefore sincerely regretted that he should have undertaken a job so entirely unworthy of his gigantic intellect and enlarged spirit of patriotism.

We have, however, since read his report most carefully, a second and third time, each time with increased pleasure, and at last with the most thorough conviction that he has discovered the only true, and correct and equitable mode of apportionment, and the one which must eventually be adopted by Congress, be its *present* fate what it may.

Entertaining this opinion as to the justice and expediency of this plan, we would cheerfully lay it before our readers, but its great length, and the great variety of interesting occurrences which are continually transpiring, forbid it for the present. We cannot, however, forbear making some remarks upon the defects of the old, and the merits of Mr. Webster's mode of apportionment.

The old plan was to fix upon some ratio—that is, some number of persons which should be entitled to a representative, and then by dividing the federal population of each state by that ratio, the quotient would show the number of members which each state would be entitled to. The first objection which has always presented itself to our mind to this mode of operation is, that it leaves to some states very large fractions, and to others very small ones; thus, in some cases, doing manifest injustice. Mr. Webster has pointed out some of these cases, but much stronger ones might have been selected. For instance, under the bill as passed in the lower house, with the ratio of 47,700, New York, containing a federal population of 1,918,553, would be entitled to 40 representatives, while the six following states, viz: New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Louisiana, with a federal population exceeding that of New York more than thirty thousand, are entitled to only thirty-seven members. The aggregate fractions in these six states being upwards of one hundred and eighty-four thousand, and almost sufficient to entitle to four members, if collected in one state. There is palpable injustice in this, and if the old plan is persisted in, the injustice will become more gross and intolerable as the total population increases, and the ratio is enlarged. Even now, Vermont has a fraction considerably larger than the ratio agreed upon in 1820. In 1820, forty thousand was the ratio fixed, now Vermont has a fraction of 42,157. But this does not show the full injustice of the old mode. New York, with 40 members, has a fraction of *only* 10,553, while Missouri, with only 2 members, has a fraction of 35,019. So that while New York has a member for every 47,963, Missouri is only entitled to a member for 65,209.

There is another objection—the relative influence of the states in Congress depends, by the old mode, almost upon *mere accidents*. For instance, at the ratio 47,700, Rhode Island, with 97,194 of federal population, has as many members as Missouri with 130,419. But, if the ratio had been fixed as low as 43,300, Missouri would have had *three* members and Rhode Island still *two*. And, if the ratio had only been increased 900, so as to make it 48,600, Missouri would still have had *two* members and Rhode Island only *one*. So that a variation of only 5,300 would alter the relative weight of those two states from perfect equality, to that of *three* to *two*, or even *two* to *one*.

These are a few of the objections to the old mode of apportionment. Let us now proceed to notice the simple, just, and effective plan of Mr. Webster.

The Constitution of the United States declares that, "representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, which numbers are to be ascertained by adding to the free persons three-fifths of the slaves." The number thus ascertained, we will remark in passing, is usually called the federal number of the respective states.

In apportioning direct taxes, the mode of operation was simple and obvious, the amount of taxes necessary to be imposed was first settled, then the apportionment was made by the simple rule of three: thus—as the total federal population is to the total direct tax, so is any particular state's federal population to her share of the direct tax. If members of Congress were capable of such subdivisions as are our current coins, then the apportionment would be made in the same way. But a state may, and in almost every case must, have a fraction, and you cannot divide a member. An exact apportionment cannot, therefore be made, and Mr. Webster therefore contends, with irresistible force that as the apportionment cannot possibly be made precisely in proportion to the respective populations, it must be made *as nearly so as may be*. His plan is, in substance, to apply to representatives the same rule as is applied to direct taxes, and to give to each state the number of representatives which is nearest to her proportion of the whole population of the country.

If, therefore, it was agreed to have a house of 240 members, to ascertain the share of New York, say, as the whole population is to that of New York, so is the whole number of the house to the number to which New York is entitled.

As 11,928,731 : 1,918,553 :: 240 : 38.59.

Here, 38.59 being nearer to 39 than 38, New York is justly entitled to 39 members, out of 240. The bill, as passed in the lower house, gives her 40. Surely there is no justice in this: 39 is rather *above* her share; why, then, give her 40?

Again, take Missouri:

As 11,928,731 : 130,419 :: 240 : 2.6.

Here 2.6 being nearer to 3 than to 2, Missouri would be entitled to 3. The bill, as passed in the house, gives her only 2.

Again, take Rhode Island:

As 11,928,731 : 97,194 :: 240 : 1.955.

Here 1.955 being nearer to 2 than to 1, Rhode Island would be entitled to 2 members.

If this mode of operation is adopted in relation to each state, it will give 228 members, independent of the several fractions; and, of the *twenty-four* states, *twelve* will have fractions exceeding one half; that is, nearer to the next higher than to the lower number. These 12 being added to the 228, give the number required for the house, viz: 240.

According to the bill, as passed in the house, Rhode Island has as many members as Missouri, although the population of Missouri is to that of Rhode Island almost as 3 is to 2, viz. as 130,419 to 97,194. Mr. Webster's plan, therefore, does those states and all others, almost *exact* justice; thus approaching as near to an accurate and just apportionment as may be.

Since writing the above, we have learned that the bill offered by Mr. Webster has received the sanction of the Senate.

AWFUL CALAMITY.

It is indeed a painful duty to be obliged so often to record such serious disasters in our steam boat navigation. The following letter from the Nashville Republican, written by a gentleman in Memphis, under date of April 10, leaves no room to doubt its correctness.

Capt. Hamilton has arrived here from the wreck of the steam boat Brandywine, and reports that at 8 o'clock, last evening, 25 miles above this place, wind blowing fresh, his boat was discovered to have taken fire on the upper deck—in one minute her whole decks were wrapped in flames; and before it was possible to run her ashore, between fifty and seventy of the passengers and crew precipitated themselves into the river and were drowned, or burned to death.

The light was very perceptible here, and upon the coast opposite for ten miles into the country.

A number of the passengers arrived in the Robert Fulton, yesterday, from Louisville, who furnish the following particulars:

The Hudson and Brandywine left New Orleans to make a trial of speed. The latter, previous to the accident, had been obliged to lay to an hour for repairs. A considerable quantity of rosin was thrown in to make a quick fire when starting. The sparks set fire to some straw, in which a number of carriage wheels were wrapped. The wind was blowing fresh, and spread the flames with awful rapidity. The yawl was sunk by the boat, which they endeavored to run ashore, but she grounded at some distance in *nine* feet water. The mate, who deserves honorable mention, took a line in his mouth, and succeeded in reaching the shore, rescuing, by his timely aid, a number from a watery grave.

The whole number of passengers is variously estimated from 200 to 230. The number lost cannot be correctly ascertained, as we understand a number floated down the river for a considerable distance, and were finally rescued. The number on the Island the next morning alive (several had died of exhaustion after having reached it in safety) was but seventy-five! It is said that not a woman or child was saved—there were nine on board.

The Brandywine was burnt to the water's edge, loaded with a full freight for Louisville and Cincinnati, and partly insured.

The list of passengers annexed must be very imperfect—it is the best we can make out:

Cabin passengers.—Mrs. Robert Walker and child, Nashville, Tenn.; Mrs. A. Sparks, Vicksburgh, Mi.; Robert Stothart, Nashville, Tenn.; J. H. Hilliard, Williamson co. Tenn.; H. H. Davenport, Shawneetown, Ill.; D. Farley, River's wood yard, Mississippi river.

Deck passengers.—Leonard Hamilton and Jos. Ford, Washington co. Ky.; Abraham Osborne, Ohio; John Mock, Harrison co., Ind.; Benjamin Williams, Meigs co. Ohio; Brice Jackson, Montgomery co. Tenn.; W. Downs, Cincinnati; Edwin B. Bee, Athens co., O.; John Mortimer and Martin Crazine, Maysville, Ky.; Mr. Wright, Mr. Moore, W. R. Tracy, Hamilton co., Ohio; Benj. Murrell, Nashville, Tenn.; Mr. Rolls, Maysville, Ky.; John Adams, Robertson co., Tenn.; E. Wright and Brother, J. Saunders, W. Atterbury, Hart co., Ky.; Joseph Leonard; H. M'Millan. 1 man and wife, names unknown; 1 very old man from Tennessee; 12 others, names unknown; 4 deck hands, two free and two slaves; 1 cook; 1 boy attached to engine; 1 fireman: 3 women belonging to the boat; 2 women passengers; 1 mulatto woman and child, Louisville; John Davis, a lad attached to steam boat Kentuckian; L. Furney.

The dreadful accident occurred on Monday evening the 9th ult., at half past 7 o'clock, at the *Twelve Outlets*.

The Brandywine was insured at the Hartford Etna Insurance Office, for the amount of $10,000. We believe that there was an insurance at Louisville also. She was one of the finest boats on the Western waters, and of the first class, both as to size and strength. But she has been singularly unfortunate, having grounded several times, and was much endangered when last here some months since.—*Cincinnati Daily Amer.*

We have received the Canton Chinese Courier down to the 15th December. We annex the latest intelligence which it furnishes.—*National Gazette, April* 23.

"The East India Company have failed in their negotiation with the Canton Authorities: the Factory have been worsted by the pertinacity of their opponents: and the points in dispute now remain a question between His Majesty's Government and the Chinese.

"The Governor of Canton has formally refused to receive the Commander of the *Challenger*, and says in the usually insolent style, 'If there be any difficulties, let the Company *petition* me as has been customary.' His Excellency has now to be made to understand that he has a higher power to treat with than the East India Company; that it neither does nor will *petition*, but *demand;* and that these demands are made, not by a commercial body, whose interest may induce all other sacrifices to preserve their trade; by a Government which is not only able to demand, but, if necessary, to enforce its requisitions; and by one vigorous and well planned effort, exhibit to the Chinese how feeble is their power, and how vain their menaces. If the points for which the parties contend, be abandoned by the British representatives, all is lost; and when the period arrives at which the Trade will be open to the whole of the British commercial world, it will be seen from daily and hourly experience, how fatal an error has been committed in not proceeding to a final and equitable arrangement, which will then be purchased by ten times the sacrifice which it at present requires. In short, the trade to China must be remodeled; and the system of reciprocity, now so generally pursued among civilized nations, first *proposed* to the Chinese; and if rejected, *extorted*.

"Capt. Freemantle, we hear, after coming as far as Whampoa, returned towards Macao on being informed that the Governor refused to grant him a personal interview. This is the state of affairs at present, and further negotiations are said to be on foot, in order to arrange matters in such a way as not to compromise the dignity of either party; but a most unequivocal assent should be wrested from the authorities, and an interview at once obtained, lest the Chinese should say that they may trifle with impunity with a King's Officer, as well as those of the East India Company."

Extract of a letter from Canton, dated December 19, 1831.

"His Majesty's ship Satellite was seen at sea by a ship just in, and is expected hourly, as well as the Southampton, eighty guns, Admiral Sir Edward Owen; and we expect a row forthwith."

From the National Gazette, April 24.

We have the Canton Chinese Courier to the 22d December last. In regard to the controversy with the Chinese, the editor says—

"As usual, the Chinese will not consider the present affair but as connected with the interests of the E. I. Company; and pretend not to be able to distinguish between the British Factory, and his Majesty's officers. Under the apprehension of a serious affair, however, they are making great preparations at the Bocca Tigris, and upon the river, to prevent the ships of war from coming up to Whampoa, while at the same time they affect to be unconcerned, and temporize, as usual, in the most provoking manner.

"In order that something effective be done by the squadron, it will be necessary to adhere to each particular point which is proposed, with the most scrupulous pertinacity; for the Chinese are too well aware, that if they succeed in compelling foreigners to wave one disputed point, they may, by the exercise of their most intolerable procrastination, fatigue their opponents into other and more serious concessions. As regards the present letter to the Viceroy, we humbly conceive that, as is most proper, it should be delivered in person, for the abandonment of this will instantly be construed into an acknowledgment of inferiority; or rather that the Governor of a Chinese city is a man unapproachable by an English officer, whose character as a bearer of dispatches is his passport to an audience with the Emperor himself. How absurd then is it to submit to the arregance of his servant.

"If it be necessary to send a fleet to China, it is equally necessary, in order to maintain a character for consistency, that it become the means of obtaining *all* for which it is sent. How easily this may be performed by firmness and judgment, need not be explained to those who understand the Chinese character."

The sum allowed in the French Budget of the present year is, for secret expenses of the government, nearly a million of francs. On that head, we remark the following observations made in the Chamber of Deputies.—*Nat. Gaz.*

"Mr. Coulmann proposed a reduction of 100,000 fr., complaining at the same time of the large sums employed in secret police.

"The President of the Council explained that this fund was not exclusively devoted for the payment of police operations. There were many services which could not be particularised, but which must be remunerated. With respect to pensions, he cited a remark made by Napoleon, that ever since Louis XIV., there had existed a political *bureau*, the employment of which was to discover the foreign diplomatic arrangements. The same families had remained in hereditary possession of this office, the exact nature of their functions was unknown, but their education was completed at a great expense in the different capitals of Europe. They had a morality of their own. They disliked having recourse to an examination of private correspondence, but if they did open letters they resealed them in a manner which defied detection. This bureau had been suppressed under the Administration of M. de la Ferronays, but men who had passed their lives in political services which were then considered indispensable, could not be abandoned without some provision being made for them."

Beauties of Jacksonism.—The Detroit Gazette of the 15th ultimo, has the following notice of his *young Excellency, Master* MASON, who, through the special favor of Gen. Jackson, has been, for some time past, acting Governor of Michigan Territory:—*Maysville Eagle.*

"*Governor Mason.*—His Excellency, the acting Governor of the Territory of Michigan, at a special session of the Mayor's court, *was bound over to keep the peace*, and held to recognizance for good behavior, at the June term of the circuit court."

A Memorable Prophesy.—A few years ago, Col. T. H. Benton, (*now* a good Jacksonite) declared in writing, under his own hand, that, should Gen. Jackson be elected, men's lives would not be safe at Washington; and members of Congress would be obliged to legislate with dirks and pistols in their belts! How literally, observes the New York, Commercial, has this prophesy been fulfilled! Gen. Houston is one of the President's confidential and bosom friends.

"The War begun."—Under this caption we have the following paragraph, from the Charleston Gazette, of the 17th ult.

"We learn, with regret, that the acrimonious language which has of late characterised the struggle between the Union and Nullification parties of Sumter, has at length terminated in blows and violence. Fifteen or twenty individuals are said to have been arrayed on each side, armed with dirks, clubs, and missiles, several of whom experienced slight, and one or two, serious injuries. We are in possession of some of the names and particulars, but forbear making them public, until the statement undergoes more general confirmation."

Ornithological Match.—In a parish near Edinburgh, the whole neighborhood has been put into a *flutter*.—Miss Henrietta *Peacock*, espoused to Mr. *Robin Sparrow*, the bridesman being Mr. Philip *Hawkes*, and the bridesmaid Miss *Larkins*. The marriage lines were extracted by *J. Crow*, session clerk.—*Turf Register.*

Abstract of Congressional Proceedings.

Monday, April 23.—In the Senate, on Friday, the President communicated a report from the Post Office Department, showing the contracts of that department for the past year; also, a statement from the Treasury Department, showing the emoluments of the offices of the customs for the year 1831. A message was received from the President of the United States, transmitting, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate, additional correspondence with the British government, relative to the colonial trade. Mr. Chambers, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported several bills relating to the District, without amendment. Mr. Tipton presented the memorial of the General Assembly of Indiana, praying to be permitted to change the application of a donation of Congress for the Indiana Canal, to the improvement of the navigation of the Miami river, which, after some remarks in explanation, from Mr. Tipton, was referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals. After the transaction of the usual morning's business, the appropriation bill was taken up, and the question still pending, with regard to the appropriation for minister to France, was debated until the Senate adjourned. Messrs. Chambers, Smith, Clayton, Hayne, Forsyth, Webster, and Miller, engaged in a very interesting and animated debate. The question was not taken when the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Milligan presented a petition from citizens of Wilmington, Delaware, praying for the establishment of a custom house in that city, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce. The consideration was resumed of the charges against the Collector of Wiscasset, and Mr. Plummer continued his remarks in favor of the report of the Committee on the Judiciary, until the expiration of the hour. The House then proceeded to the trial of General Houston, for a breach of privilege, and the accused was conducted to the bar by the Sergeant-at Arms. The question was again discussed as to the putting of a certain interrogatory propounded to Mr. Stanberry on the preceding day, by the counsel for the accused, and a motion was made for the reconsideration of the vote by which it had been ordered. The motion, however, was negatived upon a division of yeas and nays. The examination was then proceeded in, but was interrupted at various times by discussions on the nature of the testimony given, and its relevancy to the case under consideration.

The Senate did not sit on Saturday.

The House of Representatives assembled at eleven o'clock, and the usual morning business was laid aside, in conformity with the vote of the preceding day, for the purpose of proceeding with the trial of Mr. Houston, for breach of privilege. The House sat till four o'clock, and considerable progress was made in the trial. The examination of Mr. Stanberry was resumed and concluded; and General Vance of Ohio, and Colonel Cave Johnson, of Tennessee, were afterwards respectively sworn in their places in the House, and interrogated. Before, however, the examination of the latter was brought to a close, the further prosecution of the case was postponed till twelve o'clock this day.

Before the rising of the House, the time for the Bank Committee to report the result of the recent investigation at Philadelphia, was extended to the present week, about the middle, or towards the end of which, the report may be expected.

April 24.—In the Senate, yesterday, two messages were received from the President of the United States—one, transmitting a report from the Secretary of State, recommending the passage of a law making it penal to counterfeit the foreign coins in circulation; and the other, transmitting a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, in relation to the public lands, prepared in obedience to the resolution of the 26th March last. The motion of Mr. Hendricks for the reconsideration of the vote, on ordering the bill providing for extending the means of vaccination to the Indians to its third reading, was taken up, and the vote was reconsidered. Mr. Frelinghuysen then submitted an amendment, which was adopted after a short debate; and, on motion of Mr. Grundy, the bill was recommitted, with instructions, to the Committee on Indian Affairs. The morning's business having been concluded, the consideration of the appropriation bill was resumed, and the debate on Friday was continued by Messrs. Miller, Clayton, Tyler, Clay, Smith, Holmes, King, Bibb, Sprague, and Forsyth. On taking the question, the amendment made in Committee of the Whole was concurred in—yeas, 23—nays, 21. So the appropriation of $9,000, for the outfit of a minister to France, was striken out of the bill. After adopting some amendments, and rejecting others, the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, a message was received from the President of the United States, transmitting a report of the Secretary of State, suggesting the propriety of passing a law making it criminal to counterfeit, within the limits of the United States, the coins of foreign nations. On the motion of Mr. Ellsworth, it was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. A variety of petitions were afterwards presented. Mr. Pearce submitted a resolution on the subject of the recent arrest of Dr. Samuel G. Howe, by the authorities of the kingdom of Prussia. Mr. Drayton offered a resolution providing for the embodying into one act, by the Secretary of War, all the various laws on the subject of the army, which was laid on the table one day. Resolutions were presented also by Mr. Duncan, Mr. Slade, and Mr. Mardis; and Mr. Bullard laid before the House certain resolutions of the legislature of Louisiana, on the subject of the renewal of the bank charter, and the construction of a ship channel from New Orleans to the Gulf of Mexico. The House then took up the report on the case of the Wiscasset charges, and after some remarks from Evans, of Maine, Mr. Plummer resumed his argument in favor of referring the subject to the Treasury Department.—On the expiration of the hour, the House proceeded to the trial of General Houston. The accused was conducted to the bar, attended, as before, by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and by his counsel, Mr. F. S. Key. The testimony delivered on Saturday by Col. Cave Johnson, of Tennessee, was read over, and that gentleman was further examined by the counsel for the accused, and by various members of the House, as to the feelings manifested, and the language used by General Houston, on the subject of the remarks of Mr. Stanberry, and the circumstances attending the delivery of the note from the accused to the latter.

At the request of the counsel for the accused, Mr. Senator Grundy was then sworn and examined. He stated that Gen. Houston had been at his (Mr. G's) room, on the evening on which the assault took place; and that he was engaged in a light and pleasant conversation with himself, (Mr. G.,) Mr. Buckner, and Mr. Blair; in the course of which Mr. H. related some amusing anecdotes; until within a few minutes previous to its occurrence. He spoke, also, as to the impression which prevailed, that Mr. Houston was disabled in the right arm from the effects of a wound received in battle.

Mr. Senator Buckner was next sworn and examined. He stated the circumstances attending the conversation as related by Mr. Grundy; and said that, afterwards, as he was standing at the door of the boarding house with Mr. Blair, Gov. H. took each of them by an arm, and they walked up the Avenue. They continued their light conversation, and proceeded as far as the street leading to the City Hall, when Mr. H. said, in reply to an invitation of Mr. Blair, to return, that he had company at home and could not go. Mr. Blair retired. He (Mr. Buckner) was conversing with Mr. Houston, and asking him a question, when Mr. Stanberry appeared, crossing the street. Mr. H. did not reply to Mr. B's question; but on Mr. S. placing his foot on the pavement, he was asked by Mr. H. if that was Mr. Stanberry? Mr. S. replied very politely, with a bow, yes, Sir; and with that, Mr. Houston, with an oath, called him a rascal, and struck him. Mr. Buckner proceeded to detail the further circumstances attending the assault. He was further interrogated by members of the House; after which, Dr. Hall was sworn and examined, as to the handwriting of the affidavit of Mr. Luther Blake, which he stated to be, according to his belief, Mr. Prentiss's; and also, in relation to the moral character of Mr. Blake.

Mr. Senator Tipton, of Indiana, was next examined, and gave evidence on the subject of the statement made in his room, as to the rumor of a challenge from Mr. Houston to Mr. Stanberry, and an alleged threat of the accused to cane or whip the latter.

Mr. William P. Shaw was then sworn and examined with reference to the circumstances attending Mr. Blake's departure from the city.

At 4 o'clock, further proceedings were postponed till this day, and the House then adjourned.

VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS,
AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 3d, in Bond's Assembly Room, Penn street, opposite Williamson's Exchange, will be sold a splendid collection of *Oil Paintings*, many handsomely framed. Among them are Originals of Vandyk, Wouverman, Cigoli, Teniers, and other celebrated Artists—the whole forming the most extensive and valuable collection ever offered in the Western Country. The Paintings will be ready for exhibition on Wednesday morning, when they can be examined until the time of sale. Catalogues can be obtained at Sylvester's Bookstore, or from the Auctioneer. P. M'KENNA,
May 1, 1832. Auctioneer.

GUNPOWDER.

THE Subscribers, having been appointed Agents for the sale of "*Garesche's*" Gunpowder, will be constantly supplied with that article from the manufactory, on Brandywine, which they with confidence offer to the public as a superior article. LITTLE & HAYS,
May 1, 1832.—2mw. No. 3 Market street.

TO BE LET,
AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY,

THE convenient Two Story House, lately occupied by Mr. Pears, situated on the bank of the Allegheny river, below the Theological Seminary. Along with the House will be let a capacious Garden, containing a variety of fruit trees, and planted with vegetables. Also, a good Stable.

Apply on the premises to
J. P. PEARS, Adm'r.
Or to Bakewell, Page & Bakewell.
Pittsburgh, May 1, 1832.—w3t

YET IN TIME—*Twenty Thousand Dollars* may be obtained by expending five dollars, in the Union Canal Lottery, Class 9, to be drawn next Saturday. S. J. SYLVESTER,
May 1. 16 Exchange Buildings.

PITTSBURGH NAVIGATION AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Directors hereby give notice, that on Thursday, the third day of May, they will be prepared, *at their Office, No. 35 Market street, two doors below the Bank of Pittsburgh*, to effect insurance upon Buildings and Merchandise—upon Vessels and other Cargoes, and such other Insurances as, by their Act of Incorporation, they are authorized to make.—Application in person, or by letter, will receive prompt attention.

DIRECTORS.

MICHAEL ALLEN, JOHN GRAHAM,
CHARLES AVERY, LEWIS HUTCHISON,
BENJAMIN BAKEWELL, MICHAEL TIERNAN,
JAMES BROWN, ABISHAI WAY.
THOMAS S. CLARKE,

M. ALLEN, *President.*
JAMES S. CRAFT, *Secretary.*
May 1, 1832.—w3t.

☞City papers published before Thursday, will copy the above.

HIDES.

300 DRY HIDES, of superior quality; 300 Salted Hides, do.

Just received in addition to their former assortment, and for sale by
LITTLE & HAYS,
No. 3 Market street.
Pittsburgh, May 1, 1832.—w3t

A CARDER & FULLER WANTED.

A Sober, steady man, who possesses a competent knowledge of the Carding and Fulling Business, and who can come well recommended, can obtain a good situation, by immediate application to the subscriber. A man with a family would be preferred. WM. EWING.
Robinson township, Allegheny county, near the mouth of Montour's Run.
May 1, 1832.—3tw*

LEMPRIERE'S *Classical Dictionary, 7th American Edition: just published.*

Universal School Atlas, arranged on the inductive plan.

The Pious Minstrel, of Sacred Poetry.

Essay, Introductory to Edwards on the Will; by the Author of History of Enthusiasm.

Living Physicians and Surgeons of Paris.

Magazine of the Beau Monde, Nos. 13 and 14.

Hinton's Views of the U. States, Parts 28 and 29. Just received and for sale by
D. M. HOGAN,
May 1.—2t 73 *Wood street*

CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE

HAVE received, by late arrivals, and offer for sale,
20 hhds. Prime N. O. Sugar;
4,000 Bacon Hams, &c. prime;
15 bags Feathers;
10 boxes Chateau Margaux Claret;
10 do. St. Estephe do
7 baskets Champagne Wine;
1 case Prime Old Brown Sherry;
5 boxes Lemons.
May 1, 1832.—3t

NEW WORKS.

SELECT WORKS of Henry Fielding, in 2 vols.; with a Memoir of the Life of the Author, by Sir Walter Scott; and an Essay on his Life and Genius, by Arthur Murphy, Esq., in 2 volumes, 8vo.

2.—*Working Man's Companion, Vol.* 3.—The Rights of Industry, addressed to the Working Men of the United Kingdom: by the Author of the Results of Machinery. For sale by
JOHN I. KAY & CO.,
May 1—3t. *Opposite Pittsburgh Bank.*

NEW LAW BOOKS.

A TREATISE *on the Law of Private Corporations Aggregate: By Joseph K. Angell and Sam'l Ames.*

Wentworth on the Office and Duty of Executors; New Edition with references to the English common Law Reports, and to American Decisions, by E. D. Ingraham. Just received and for sale by
D. M. HOGAN,
April 24—2t 73 *Wood street*

Piano Forte Instruction.

MISS CRUMPTON proposes giving lessons upon the Piano Forte, to a limited number of young ladies, and hopes, by constant and unremitting attention, to merit a share of public patronage. Application to be made at Miss Crumpton's residence, No. 132 Penn street, above Hand street, where terms, &c. will be made known.
Pittsburgh, March 23, 1832.—3m

NOTICE.

I HAVE just commenced opening my spring supply of HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, of a superior quality, and laid in expressly for the retail trade of the city and vicinity; the assortment is very general, and articles of the newest patterns and fashions. Country Merchants are invited to call and judge for themselves, at No. 61 Market street, near the Diamond.

N. B Those indebted, will please call and settle their accounts.
JAMES GRAY,
Feb. 17—w&1swtf Fourth street.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have associated themselves, under the firm of SPIERS & RENFREW, for the purpose of building *STEAM ENGINES and TURNING LATHES*. Also, making Screw Stocks, Taps, and doing Turning, and Machine and Job Work generally.

They have rented that shop, in Second street, between Smithfield and Grant streets, formerly occupied by Francis Pratt, and are ready to execute any orders that they may be favored with.
GEORGE SPIERS,
JOHN RENFREW.
February 21, 1832.—2w3m

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of O'HERN & YOUNG, was dissolved on the 2d day of April, by mutual consent. Book accounts left with M. P. O'Hern.
M. P. O'HERN,
J. H. YOUNG.
April 24, 1832.—3t

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—*The Writings of Gouverneur Morris; by J. Sparks, 3 vols. 8vo.*

A Medical and Topographical History of the Cholera Morbus; translated from the French, with a Map.

A Dissertation on the Atonement, in three parts, by George Stevenson, Minister of the Gospel at Ayr.

Biography of Pious Persons; abridged for youth.

A Key to the Art of Drawing the Human Figure; by J. R. Smith, Part 2d. For sale by
D. M. HOGAN,
April 24.—2t 73 *Wood street.*

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, the subscriber and a certain Samuel Glass, some time in the fall of 1831, gave a bond to John M'Cully for the payment of two hundred dollars, one year after date, and the subscriber, not having received a consideration for the same, all persons are warned against taking an assignment, or purchasing the same from the said John M'Cully, as the subscriber is determined not to pay the same, unless compelled to by law. M. HERBISON.
Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, April 18, 1832. } April 24.—3t*

FOR SAINT LOUIS.

THE Steam Boat LA FOURCHE will be up, with the first rise of water, and will have immediate despatch for the above port.

For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.,
April 20—tf Water street.

SPLENDID PAINTING.

CAIN meditating the death of his Brother ABEL, by DAVID; now exhibiting at the Pennsylvania Museum, southwest corner of Fourth and Market streets.

The Fourth Chapter of Genesis and Fifth Verse.

This delightful *Painting* has not, perhaps, at this time, its superior in the world; whether we regard its astonishing expression, its correct anatomy, its high miniature finish, and the truth and nature of its coloring, we must, in each particular, confess their claim to admiration. The moment selected by the artist is, when *Cain* had resolved on the bloody deed,—the murder of his brother.

Every part of his frame partakes of this resolve, the lurid bloodshot eye; and the inflexible and horrid fixidity of his look, all proclaim, in the loudest manner, his cruel and bloody determination. The appalling, yet most anxiously tender solicitude of his wife, affords an enchanting contrast. The striking and peculiar expression of Enoch, the eldest son, clasping the fatal weapon,—a rude spade, indicative of Cain's employment—a tiller of the ground,—as if to implore his relinquishment of a horrid, though to him unknown purpose, is an extreme beauty in the Painting. The conduct of the youngest, in grasping protection from both parents, is pathetically true to nature.

☞Open every day, and will be brilliantly illuminated every evening.—Admittance 25 cents, Children half price. Season Tickets 50 cents.
Pittsburgh, April 27.

LONG'S SICKLES.

SEVENTY-ONE dozen of Long's Sickles—Just received and for sale by
HOGE & WAINWRIGHT,
April 24.—4t. 100 Wood street.

MACHINE CARDS.

A COMPLETE Assortment, from the established Manufactory of James Smith & Co., Leicester, Mass., is offered for sale, *(at lower prices than ever sold in this city.)* by the subscribers, their sole Agents.
McKEE, CLARKE & CO.
April 24, 1832.—2m. 39 Water street.

ÆSCULAPIUS' HEAD,
IN FOURTH STREET,
Two Doors below the Statesman Office, and opposite the U. S. Bank.

JOHN M. SNOWDEN, JR. & Co.

HAVE removed their DRUG STORE to Fourth street, between Market and Wood, opposite the Bank of the United States, at the sign of Æsculapius' Head; where a general assortment of Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. can be had on accommodating terms. April 3—2m.

NEW PUBLICATIONS!

JOHN I. KAY & Co., Book Sellers No. 44 Market street, opposite the Bank of Pittsburgh, have just received the following Works:

1. A Geological Manual: By Henry T. de La Beche, F. R. S.
2. A Historical Inquiry into the Production and Consumption of the Precious Metals: By Wm. Jacob, Esq., F. R. S.
3. A Preliminary Dissertation on the Mechanism of the Heavens: By Mrs. Somerville.
4. A Treatise on the Origin, Progressive Improvement, and Present State of the Silk Manufacture.
5. Salmonia; or Days of Fly Fishing: In a series of Conversations, with some account of the habits of Fishes of the Genus Salmon. By Sir H. Davy. April 24—4t

PRATT STREET
Wholesale Cloth and Clothing
ESTABLISHMENT,
Corner of Charles street, near the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Depot.

THE Subscribers, at the above establishment, beg respectfully to call the attention of Merchants and Dealers to their extensive establishment of ready made Clothing, which comprises every article of Men's apparel, adapted to all seasons. The stock of Spring and Summer Goods, now on hand and in course of manufacture, will be found equal, if not superior to any offered in this city. The whole made of the best material, and in the best manner. They are determined to sell at the very lowest prices, and on liberal terms. They will also keep an assortment of Piece Goods. Custom work done in the most fashionable style, and with despatch. All orders punctually attended to. W. WADDLE & CO.
Baltimore, Md. Feb. 22, 1832. [Feb. 28.—w3m]

Patent Vice Manufactory.

A. LAMONT & CO. have the pleasure of informing their friends, and the public generally, that having nearly completed their arrangements, including the erecting of a Steam Engine, they will be able to supply all orders for their Vices, at the shortest notice.

As they intend to make it a permanent business, and have no doubt of their manufactory being of great benefit to the country at large, they expect, by dealing on liberal terms, to meet with a share of public patronage.

All orders, directed to A. Lamont & Co., Allegheny town, or to John Irwin, Rope Warehouse, corner of Liberty and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh, will be promptly attended to.

A. LAMONT & CO.

Allegheny town, April 20.—tf.

☞ The public are hereby warned, not to infringe on the patent rights of the subscribers, as in all cases the penalty, agreeably to law, will be strictly enforced. A. LAMONT & CO.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE
IN ALLEGHENY TOWN.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a number of building lots, handsomly situated, being bounded by Ohio street, Sandusky street, and Gay alley.

The terms of payment will be made known, and a plan of the lots shown to any person, on application to the subscriber, living in Allegheny town, or to Mr. John Irwin, at his Rope Warehouse, corner of Liberty and Fourth streets, in Pittsburgh. ALEXANDER SEMPLE.

Pittsburgh, April 20, 1832.—tf

RECEIVED.

By late arrivals, and for Sale on accommodating terms, by the Subscribers—

50 Hogsheads New Orleans SUGAR;
20 bbls. Tanners' OIL;
7 Casks and 3 barrels Sperm. OIL;
20 Barrels Refined Whale do
2 Casks Racked do do
12 Cercons Spanish LEAF TOBACCO;
75 Barrels PITCH;
33 Boxes Smoked HERRING;
77 do Sperm. CANDLES;
2 Hogsheads MADDER;
90 Barrels LOAF SUGAR;
90 Boxes TIN PLATE, ½ X;
24 Half and Whole Tierces RICE;
16 Pigs Block TIN;
12 Boxes CLARET;
5 Kegs LIME JUICE;
5 Qr. Casks Marseilles Madeira WINE;
10 Barrels ALUM;
6 Bales ALMONDS;
98 DEMIJOHNS, assorted;
50 Barrels No. 3 MACKEREL.

DOBBIN & IRWIN,
Corner of Market and Water streets

Pittsburgh, April 6, 1832.—tf

REMOVAL.

JOHN I. KAY & Co. have removed their stock of Books to No. 44 Market street, opposite the Pittsburgh Bank, where they will continue to keep on hands, a General Assortment of

Books and Stationary,

Which they will dispose of at very low prices.

N. B. Merchants' orders put up on the most reasonable terms. April 6, 1832.—tf

40 HHDS. GERMAN POT CLAY, for Glass Makers—Just received and for sale by COCHRAN & IRWIN,
No 108 and 110 Second street.

Pittsburgh, April 6, 1832.—tf

Valuable Real Estate in the Market.

FOR SALE,

TWENTY-TWO LOTS, handsomely situated on Grant's hill, in Hoge's extension, near the tunnnel.

Upwards of forty lots in the village of Lawrenceville.

A number of valuable lots situate on the Monongahela river, and on either side of the extension of Second street, adjacent to the city.

Two valuable tracts of land, situate about 7 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Washington Turnpike Road and Chartier's creek.

The lot of ground, in Pittsburgh, on which the old banking house now stands. Terms of payment will be made easy. Apply to

A. BRACKENRIDGE,
April 6.—tf At the Office B. U. S.

MOSES ATWOOD has removed to No. 84, Front street, where he offers for sale—
24 hhds. Kentucky Tobacco;
48 bales Tennessee and Mississippi Cotton.
Also, by the package, a variety of *Tickings, Calicoes*, and other *Domestic Goods*, from Eastern Manufactories. April 6

To Paper Manufacturers.

THE Subscribers take this opportunity to acquaint Manufacturers of Paper, that they are now prepared to execute orders for Paper Machines of every description upon the most approved plans. Also, *Drying and Cutting Machines*, all of which will be warranted equal in all respects to any similar machines in the United States.—Persons about to erect Paper Mills, will not incur any additional expense in purchasing the Drying Machine, as the cost of same is less than the expense of building Drying Lofts and their fixtures. The above Machines were first introduced into this country by the subscriber, Charles M. Pickering, who has built and put into operation most of the Machines now in use. Amongst others, the following Manufacturers, in the United States, are referred to for his character and ability to perform his engagements.

C. M. PICKERING & CO.
112, Beekman st. } New York
109, Water st. }

References —
Wm. Parker, Esq. Boston, Mass.
A. C. & W. Curtis, Newton, "
Amos Hubbard, Esq. Norwich, Conn.
Henry Hudson, Esq. Hartford, "
Joseph Kingsland, Esq. Belleville, N. J.
Morris & Burritt, New York City.
J. & S. Campbell, "
April 6, 1832.—2aw3m

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

	per cent		per ct.
Chambersburgh Bk	1	Muskingum Bank	1½
Virginia paper, gen.	1	Bank of Geauga	2
New York city	1 to 2	Urbana Bk.	3
New York Country	2	Dayton	2
New Jersey, gen.	1½ to 2	Scioto	3
Notes of the New England Banks	2	Michigan paper	3
South Carolina	3	Canada	4
Maryland Banks	½ to 2	North Carolina	4
Delaware Banks	½ to 1	Georgia	4
Natchez	5	Yeatman, Woods & Comp., payable at Nashville	5
New Orleans,	5	Cohen's Bank,	1
Pennsylvania, gen.	½	Ohio, generally,	½ to 2
Greensburgh,	25		
Wilksbarre Bank	1½		

Every description of Gold purchased at the highest premiums by

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.
April 6, 1832.

REMOVAL.

DR. E. MERRITT, DENTIST, has removed to Liberty street, No. 78, corner of Evans' alley. Dr. E. M. will be in his room from 9 o'clock in the morning till 3 o'clock in the afternoon, (Fridays excepted,) where all operations in the line of his profession will be performed.

P. S.—Dentists can be furnished with his beautifully manufactured Porcelain Teeth.

March 27, 1832.—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle*, (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson*, of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,
No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale. January 18—tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed of their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. of Wheeling.

THE Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Wheeling, incorporated by the Legislature of Virginia, is duly organised and prepared to take both Fire and Marine risks on the customary terms. Officers for the current year:

JAMES H. FORSYTH, *President.*

Moses W. Chapline,	George Dalty,
Marcus Wilson,	Henry Moore,
William Lambdin,	Thomas Hughes,
William B. Tyson,	Ebenezer Zane.

Directors.

M. Nelson, *Sec'y.* Jan. 17.—tf.

30 DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscribers, on Sunday the 16th ultimo, DANIEL M'CARTNEY, an indented apprentice to the Coppersmith Business. He is 19 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, dark hair, blue eyes, and rather fair complexion. He took with him a blue tight-bodied coat, partly worn, with gilt buttons; one pair new black mixed cassinet pantaloons, and one pair of black worsted or bombazine ditto; one light blue cassinet waistcoat; one striped swansdown ditto, and a new pair of pegged bootees, together with other clothes not recollected. He has a brother living in Mobile, (engineer on the steam boat Isabella,) and has often said he would like to go there. He has been much in the habit of reading plays, and frequently associated with play actors: in all probability his object is to join with some *traveling players*.

The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend and secure the said apprentice so that the subscribers may get him again. The public are cautioned against harboring him, under the penalty of the law.

L. & P. PETERSON.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 8, 1831.—tf

Edgeworth Ladies' Boarding School,
BRADDOCKSFIED, NEAR PITTSBURGH,
Will recommence its engagements on the first Monday of October next.

THE increased and increasing approbation given to this institution cannot fail to produce a corresponding zeal and energy, and a desire to secure a settled good opinion. At this time very many additions have been made, for the convenience, comfort, and well doing of the pupils.—In so large a field as is open for education, understood in its true and extensive sense, there must be room for continual culture. Unabated will be the effort to do the utmost possible to meet so responsible a charge as the care of youth, and to this effort will be added the aid experience brings.—With little observation, in every succeeding month, somewhat is seen to revise and improve.

Edgeworth Seminary has been now of several years standing, and, disclaiming all egotism, it is only the fact to say that experience enables it to offer rather an increase than a diminution of means to give satisfaction.

The health enjoyed by the inmates, and beauty of situation of Braddocksfield Mansion, are well known to visiters, but for information of strangers, it is necessary to state, that in both particulars terms too flattering cannot easily be used.

To instruct, coercive means are not employed—reference is made to the heart as well as the head. Pains are taken to inculcate, that to be great, it is an indispensable to be virtuous; and as the worth of knowledge is only to be estimated by its tendency to right action, the study of every branch, and the proportion of time given to it, will be made subservient and tributary to useful moral and religious improvement.

Sabbath day engagements must not be interrupted unnecessarily. Pupils living at a distance, or from any cause, disposed to make Braddocksfield, during the vacation, their home, are invited to do so, and no additional charge is made.

TERMS.

Admission. Tuition in English branches, viz:—Reading, Writing, Grammar, Composition, Arithmetic, Geography, and Astronomy, with use of Globes, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and History; also Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, - - - *per annum*, $130
Tuition in Music, - - - - 40
Drawing, Pencil, Crayon, and Water Colors, - 24
Oil Painting, - - - - 40
French, - - - - 20

Pupils engaging in all the studies, the total charge does not exceed two hundred dollars a year Payment three months in advance.

M. OLVER.

September 13, 1831

RECTIFYING DISTILLERY,
AND
WINE AND LIQUOR STORE.

WM. MITCHELTREE & SON respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have removed their RECTIFYING DISTILLERY from Gray's Row, St. Clair street, to *No. 162 Liberty street*, (opposite to Sixth street,) where they continue to manufacture, in quantity, the following Liquors, which they will sell wholesale and retail on reasonable terms.

Brandy,	Cinnamon Cordial.
Rum,	Carraway do.
Gin,	Per. Love do.
Rectified Whiskey,	Rose do.
1st and 4th proof,	Lemon do.
Alcohol,	Annisseed do.
Peppermint Cordial,	Clove do.

Domestic Wine, Cherry Bounce, Bitters, and Essences.

In addition to the above, they have laid in and intend constantly keeping the following

WINES AND LIQUORS.

French Brandy,	Madeira Wine,
Holland Gin,	Lisbon do.
Jamaica Spirits,	Teneriffe do.
Port Wine,	Malaga do.

☞ Monongahela Whiskey by the barrel, keg, &c.

N. B.—Goods delivered, drayage free, within the limits of the city.

Grocers, tavern-keepers, and others wanting to purchase, are invited to call and examine their stock. March 30—6m.

Steel Hoes.

AS Agent for Ephraim Estep, I expect to be constantly supplied with the above article, of a superior quality.—They are offered at the most favorable manufacturers' rates.

M. ATWOOD,
March 27. Corner of Wood & Front sts

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers, Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 57, Market Street, Pittsburgh
March 14.—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he lives, in Washington county, on Pigeon creek, one mile south of Williamsport, on the Monongahela river, to which there is a perfectly level road. This farm contains near 400 acres, the greater part of which is first rate land. There is on the premises a Brick Dwelling House, a Merchant mill, in good repair, a new saw mill, a stone still house, 35 by 40 feet; a salt works is also in operation, and worked to advantage; about 150 acres of land cleared and under good fence. There is on the premises three small tenements for the accommodation of families. This tract is well timbered, and abounds with stone coal and springs of water, both of the best quality.

To a person wishing to embark in a manufacturing business, and possessing capital, this would be a very desirable situation, having the advantage of both water power from Pigeon creek, and banks of the very best coal near to the works, and easy of access, and its vicinity to so navigable a river, where articles of any kind are so cheaply transported to Pittsburgh.

For further particulars, apply to James P. Stuart, Merchant, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on the premises.

Dec. 16—tf. ROB'T. M'FARLAND.

30 CASKS superior Sugar-house Molasses;
400 Missouri Hides;
10 quarter Casks Malaga Wine;
20 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
50 boxes smoked Herring;
100 do. Cincinnati Soap;
Received by late arrivals, and for sale by
H. MAC SHANE,
Feb. 14—tf. 76 Front street.

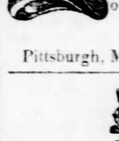
THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. } Pittsburgh.
JAS. ADAMS, JR. & Co. }
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required
May 14, 1830.—tf.

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.



CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.

Pittsburgh, May 10, 1831—tf

NEW COACH MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers are desirous of informing the public that they have commenced the *COACH MAKING, in all its various branches*, near the end of the *Allegheny Bridge, Saint Clair street, Pittsburgh*, where they intend manufacturing *Post Coaches, Coachees, Barouches, Chariotees, Cariolees, Gigs, Sulkeys, Dearborns, &c. &c.*

Having supplied themselves with as good a lot of materials as the country can afford, and having none but first rate mechanics, they flatter themselves that they are enabled to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them.

Stage Proprietors are respectfully requested to give them a call, and examine for themselves.—All work done, warranted of the best materials and workmanship. ☞ Repairing done with despatch.

On hand, for sale, 1 Nine Passenger Coach; 1 light Dearborn, with falling top.

HISE, COLE & GREER.

N. B. Wanted, a lad between 14 and 17 years of age, to learn the Coach Trimming
March 20, 1832.—tf

RECEIVED, per Steam Boat Amulet, and for sale by DOBBIN & IRWIN, 16 Packs *BUFFALO ROBES*; 150,000 Common Cigars.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 14, 1832.—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have formed a connection with Mr. *Wm. Riddle*, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Mr. *P. H. Goodwyn*, of Florence, Ala. in the business heretofore conducted by them, and which will still be carried on under the style of FORSYTH & Co.

They will continue to transact a General Agency and Commission Business, and attend particularly to the *Receiving and Forwarding of Goods*.

To the former friends and customers of the House, they would return their grateful acknowledgements, with the hope, that a prompt and faithful attention to business, will procure for the present concern, a continuance of their patronage.

FORSYTH & Co.

Louisville, Jan. 1, 1832.—[Feb. 3, 1832.—3m]

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS,—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18 1829.—tf.

MACHINE CARDS.

ON hand, and for sale, at the lowest market price, a good assortment of Machine Cards, from the factory of John A. Smith, Leicester, Massachusetts. Messrs. William Bell & Co., having given up their agency for that factory, their former customers for cards are respectfully invited to call on me for the article. C. CURTIS,
Corner of Third and Wood streets
March 16, 1832.—4m

LAW NOTICE.

GEO. W. ACHESON, Attorney at Law—Office at the southwest corner of Market street and the Diamond. ☞ Entrance, No. 3 in the Diamond. March 27, 1832.—tf.

ONLY 25 CENTS.

LEE'S UNPARALLELED ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, price 25 and 50 cents per box—famous for the cure of Bilious and other destructive fevers, obstinate obstructions of the stomach and bowels, giddiness, sickness of the stomach, removing colds, costiveness, &c. &c.

Dear Sir—Having made use of the various Pills in my family, offered to the public for the past five years, and having found your celebrated Anti-Bilious Pills the most efficacious in cleansing the stomach and bowels, removing head-aches, sick stomach, and having used them for several years past, I can have no hesitation in stating, that I believe them, as represented, a most valuable Family Medicine. JACOB SMALL,
Mayor of the city of Philadelphia.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely.

CAUTION.—Please ask for Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills, prepared by Noah Ridgely—and see that his name is on the outside wrapper—no other are genuine. None of Lee's medicines are genuine without the name of Noah Ridgely on them.

Twenty years.—LEE'S ELIXIR has for twenty years, been a most successful medicine, for the cure of colds, coughs, spitting of blood, asthma, consumptions, and other complaints of the lungs and breast, as many of our citizens have certified.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely, of Baltimore.

Dear Sir—I was attacked with a most violent cold, a severe cough, and pains in the breast, which continued to grow worse, during which my appetite failed and my voice altered so much, that it was with the utmost exertions I could pronounce a single sentence louder than breath. I bought and used one phial of your valuable Elixir, which restored me to perfect health. Yours, with respect. J. A. SMITH,
Market street, Fell's Point.

Lee's Worm Lozenges, a certain and powerful remedy for destroying all kinds of worms.

Wonderful Tape Worm! A part of a tape worm passed by a lady 40 years old, which measures 3 feet long, and contains three hundred joints. This worm, with two round worms 13 to 15 inches long, and three fourths of an inch round, expelled from a child not five years old, by the use of Lee's Lozenges, are now to be seen at Lee's Family Medicine Dispensary, No. 63, Hanover street, Baltimore.

Lee's Nervous Cordial, an excellent medicine for all nervous affections, weakness, pain in the loins, back, &c.

Lee's Essence of Mustard! No remedy ever excelled this in curing rheumatism, sprains, bruises, frosted feet, &c.

Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, a never failing cure.

Sir—You are at full liberty to use my name in recommending your Lee's infallible Ague and Fever Drops, as, from repeated trials of them in my family, I have always found those Drops to be truly an infallible medicine, never failing to produce a speedy and effectual cure. Yours, respectfully, MICHAEL WARNER.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment, warranted to cure the ITCH by one application.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion, An excellent medicine for curing tetters, ringworms, prickly heat, &c.

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, an effectual cure for the Venereal and Gonorrhœa.

Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops, which give immediate relief.

Lee's Tooth Powder, which cleanses and beautifies the teeth.

Lee's Eye Water, a certain cure for sore eyes.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches.

Lee's Corn Plaster, for removing and destroying corns.

Hundreds of cases of cures performed by the above truly valuable medicines could be given, did the limits of a newspaper admit of it.

☞ The above highly approved medicines are sold by appointment, by B. A. FAHNESTOCK and CHAS. AVERY & CO., Pittsburgh, who have just received a fresh supply from Baltimore.

November 4—tf

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine*.—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist.
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞ The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine*, as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure* is *guarantied*.

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.

April 15—tf

☞ *PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for fall use, in kegs containing 24 lbs., for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.—tf.

HOLDERS OF NOTES on the Westmoreland Bank of Greensburgh, will find it to their advantage to call at this office. The highest price will be paid for this paper, if presented immediately. GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.
August 30, 1831

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1830—tf.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,

Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

RECORDING REGULATOR'S OFFICE.—The subscriber has removed his office to No. 33 St. Clair street, near the Allegheny Bridge. City and Country SURVEYING attended to as usual. JEAN BARBEAU.

N. B. Maps of Pittsburgh and its Environs, for sale at this office. Nov 15

CIRCULAR.—The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have associated together for the purpose of transacting a general FORWARDING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, under the firm of

LITTLE & HAYS,

and have taken that commodious brick warehouse, Nos. 3 & 5 Market st't, where they are prepared to receive any consignments directed to their care. As they neither have nor intend having any interest or agency in any boats, correspondents may depend on having their goods forwarded without delay, unless otherwise directed.

They will be constantly supplied with a general assortment of *Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles*, which will be furnished at manufacturers' prices.

Orders and Consignments thankfully received and punctually attended to.

WILLIAM LITTLE,
ROBERT S. HAYS.

Pittsburgh, June 10, 1831—tf

New Hardware Store,
NO. 66 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

LOGAN & KENNEDY, having just received an extensive assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c., respectfully invite the attention of Merchants, Mechanics, and others.

Also, a well selected assortment of *Union Factory* bench and moulding Planes.

Feb. 21, 1832.—tf

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON,
June 18.—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.

PIG METAL.

THE Subscribers have just received, per Amulet, a Lot of Pig Metal, which they offer for sale. As they are receiving heavy consignments, they will shortly be enabled to offer to the consumers a regular supply of this article.

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Nov. 29.—tf

NOTES of the Dayton Manufacturing and Banking Company are received at this office at 3 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't
November 1

IN addition to the usual attractions of the Pennsylvania Museum, a SPLENDID COSMORAMA has just been fitted up, containing Views of various Cities, Public Buildings, &c. in Europe and America. Oct 4

The American Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise.
Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street
Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't.
Sept. 25—tf *No. 108 Second street, Pittsburgh.*

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.
Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

VENANGO FURNACE,
AND OTHER VALUABLE PROPERTY.
FOR SALE.

ON THURSDAY, the 10th of May next, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at the Court House, in this city, will be sold without reserve, all that valuable property, known as Venango Furnace, Venango county, two and a half miles from the Allegheny river.

The tract on which the Furnace is erected, contains four hundred and twenty-five acres, (patented,) of which ten acres are meadow and thirty acres are now in wheat.

The Furnace is well built, with all the necessary out buildings, of frame, and in good order, viz.: A Casting House, Moulding Room, Ware Room, for the Castings, a Wheel House, Bridge House, and Coal House. A never failing stream is conducted to the wheel in pipes under ground from the Dam, so that furnace can be kept in blast all winter.

There are, also, a very comfortable dwelling house, a large store house, twelve houses for workmen, and convenient stables for three teams.

The supplies of Grain, Meat, and other articles used at Iron Works, are abundant in the neighborhood.

Adjoining, is another tract of land, containing about five hundred acres, on which is an excellent Saw Mill, with an abundance of Pine and Hemlock Timber. There are also several ore banks on this tract.

The flasks, patterns, &c. will be sold immediately after the above, an inventory of which will be shown at the time of sale.

By order of the assignees of Ekin & Ledlie, and others concerned.

F. M'KENNA, Auctioneer.
Pittsburgh, March 23, 1832.—tM10

COACH TRIMMER & BLACKSMITH WANTED.—The subscriber wishes to employ a Coach Trimmer, and a Blacksmith acquainted with carriage work. To sober, industrious workmen, masters of the above branches, good wages and constant employment will be given. For further particulars inquire at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. JAMES S. WHYTE.
Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 27, 1831.—tf.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

PUBLIC SALES of Groceries, and Furniture every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and of Dry Goods and Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, Jewelry, &c. every evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Liberal advances made on consignments.
April 5—tf.

JOHN ALEXANDER
Has Removed his Wholesale and Retail
CHEAP CASH STORE,

To his old, well known stand, 65 Market street, ON which has been erected that splendid and extensive building with the IRON FRONT, where he is now opening, and will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of Staple, and the most splendid stock of Fancy DRY GOODS, ever offered in this city; which will be sold, wholesale or retail, at a small advance for cash.

Also, A large stock of MAHOGANY, at reduced prices. J. A.
August 2, 1831—tf

Domestic Woollen Goods.

CLOTHS, CASSINETTS, AND FLANNELS, of various colors and qualities: Just received from the manufactures, and for sale by the piece or package, on accommodating terms, by

COCHRAN & IRWIN.

ALSO, COTTON GOODS, viz.—Tickings, Plaids, Checks, and an assortment of Cotton Yarn. September 9.

MICHIGAN, URBANA, AND SCIOTO, BANK NOTES, are received at three per cent discount. *Wanted*, Georgia, North and South Carolina Money. Also, Sovereigns, Guineas, Doubloons, &c. GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Woodstreet,
September 20

DOCTOR ROBERT'S
☞ *WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.* ☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE.

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞ Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26—tf.

MILL AND CROSS-CUT SAWS.

THE Subscriber has the satisfaction to say to the public, and his friends, that he has connected with his other business, the manufactury of Mill and Cross Cut Saws; and can furnish supplies to merchants and others: he believes them to be equal to any ever used in the western country—the experience of the workmen employed, with the known good qualities of the steel, justifies him in warranting the article to any who may be disposed to patronize western industry.

Z. PACKARD.

Northern Liberties, Pittsburgh, } tf.
December 9, 1831. }

The undersigned, agent for the Point Saw Mill, in Pittsburgh, takes pleasure in saying, that the Mill Saws, made by Z. Packard, and which are now in use, in his mill, are equal, if not superior, to any he has ever used.

ISAAC WICKERSHAM, Ag't.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1831.

HOLDERS of Sovereigns, Guineas, and every description of GOLD, can obtain the very highest prices, by applying at this office.—Every description of paper discounted at reduced rates. GEORGE A COOK,
Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. October 21, 1831.—tf.

New Establishment!!!

THE subscribers would respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have opened a Wholesale

Dry Goods and Fur Store!
AT NO. 90 WOOD STREET,

between Fifth street and Diamond alley, under the firm of

M. E. MOEHRING & BROTHER;

where they intend keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of *Staple and Fancy Articles*, mostly of their own importation from Europe.—Also, all kinds of HATTERS' FURS, LEATHERS, AND TRIMMINGS, which they will sell at wholesale on liberal terms.

☞ Being engaged in the Shipping Trade to Europe, they will purchase Furs and Deer Skins, for which they will pay the highest cash price, and will take in trade, Produce, suitable for the Eastern Market, such as Feathers, Bees-wax, Rags, and Wool. City and Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call.

MORITZ E. MOEHRING,
MOSES E. MOEHRING.

☞ Country Merchants will find good sale for Wool Hats, either for cash, or in exchange for goods. Pittsburgh, Feb. 28, 1832.—3mo.

40 HOGSHEADS LEAF TOBACCO,
100 bbls. LOAF SUGAR;
20 hhds. N. O. SUGAR;
250 bbls. Fresh MACKEREL, Nos. 1, 2, & 3;
100 bags COFFEE;
For sale by COCHRAN & IRWIN,
Feb. 17—tf Nos. 108 and 110 Second street.

50 Hogsheads Kentucky Leaf Tobacco;
65 do New Orleans Sugar;
50 boxes Cavendish Tobacco.
Received per late arrivals, and for sale by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
March 9.

DRUGS, &c.

WILLIAM MITCHELTREE & SON, beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have opened a *Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, at No. 162 Liberty street, (opposite Sixth street,)* where they have received, and intend keeping, a general supply of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c., which they will sell on the most reasonable terms.

Having made arrangements in the eastern cities for a regular supply, they are enabled to sell at the lowest prices. ☞ Physicians and country merchants are respectfully invited to call.

Pittsburgh, March 30, 1832.—6m

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufactoring of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.

January 21.

E. HALE,
SURGEON DENTIST,

HAS removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Saml. P. Darlington, No. 71 in Fourth street, next door to the corner of Wood st. where he will be happy to wait upon those who may require his professional services, in all its various branches.

N. B.—For sale, a superior Tooth Powder Also, J. White's Tooth Ache Drops.

March 10, 1832.—tf